

NOVEMBER

J.B. Cooper
O'Connell Calhoun meeting
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ADDRESS
Of the Committee appointed by a Meeting of Democratic voters of the City of New York, held in the Park, 4th Sept. 1843.
To the People of the United States:

FELLOW CITIZENS.—We address you under the sanction and in the name of a numerous meeting of the Electors of this city, by one of whose resolutions we are instructed to endeavor to set forth to you the grounds of preference for John C. Calhoun as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. He has been already named in many and various quarters, by concurrent public opinion, and his nomination is hourly increasing in favor, and must continue so to increase, as the nearer approach of the election induces men to give more earnest thought to this important subject. The hour of scrutiny and comparison cannot but be favorable to a candidate whose character combines unimpeachable integrity with abilities of the highest order, and with a native frankness and independence, and clear and strong intelligence which assure you that under the responsibilities of power he will find a guide for his footsteps in his own direct perceptions of truth and right, as well as example and warning in the gathered experience of his predecessors.

The question before our party at this election is simply that of a choice between the name of Calhoun and Van Buren.—Other Candidates have, indeed, been rather suggested than brought forward, but none of them occupy definite ground, and none now could fail to be damaged by being pressed. Their friends will do well to limit their views to the next place after Mr. Calhoun; but the matter now in hand is to ascertain whether the Ex-President is to come before him. We have something to say to the contrary, and we mean to say it plainly, we mean to attack Mr. Van Buren directly on some points, and on others, we are perfectly conscious that strong disadvantageous lights of contrast will fall on him from much that we have to say in favor of the man of our preference. It would be unworthy of our cause, and of our candidate, to do this covertly, and we proclaim it, and avow it beforehand. We mean all that we say, and all that our words convey; all, but no more. We shall indicate plainly the deductions we wish to make from the high estimation in which Mr. Van Buren is held by a portion of our party; but to that estimation, saving these deductions, we adhere. He is a man who has deserved well of us all; he has run through a long and honorable public career, with a character unscathed and unimpeached. Partisan malice has done its utmost against his fame; every action of his well known life, every word of his speaking or writing, has been canvassed, tortured, sifted and perverted, to make out matter for some tangible accusation; and with what result? The results have been poured out in vague generalities, in charges of cunning and intrigue, easy to make, difficult to investigate, and impossible precisely to meet and overthrow with evidence. He was driven from office at a time when the apparent majority of his fellow citizens was insane, and if the sounder majority of these days shall deem it fit for these reasons to reinstate him, then we and all those who think with us, will cordially accept and concur in their decision.

But at the outset, there are serious objections which attach necessarily to the very nature of a restoration. It must come in pledged in some sort to be a matter of restoration, to disorganize and derange the public service to satisfy personal claims, which will be urged as right, with arguments unusually difficult to resist. There will be histories of victim and martyrs, appeals to old sympathies and antipathies, a revival, in short, of a host of persons and things that might better be forgotten, which yet will add a hundred fold to the difficulties and dangers which already besiege the appointing power. From these no President can free himself; but Mr. Calhoun will meet them unpledged, untrammelled, un-

cumbered. He has never been hackneyed in the by-paths of mercenary politics, nor intimate in their mysteries, nor bound up in close correspondence and reciprocal obligation with all their wire-pullers at all the ends of their immense ramifications. He has not clambered dilligently up constructing his ladder as he rose, to his present elevation; he has risen buoyantly on that favor of the general public which his high qualities attracted naturally, and which they have amply justified. He has won his way, not by craft, but by its absence; not by unconvincing, but by fearless advocacy of unequivocal opinions. We have seen him gain popular favor by the fearlessness of his support even of an unpopular doctrine, and strengthen his character for consistency by openly acknowledging an error. Such as we see him then, we are certain that he has nothing in reserve; that he will fulfil in the future the expectations we have formed upon the past, and this, under our institutions, is one of the highest recommendations any candidate can offer.

Our so-called Government, is nothing in fact but the public service; its most exalted offices are merely executive, and the power that accompanies them, is a strictly limited trust. The whole theory of republicanism presumes in the nation the capacity of judging and the right to know how this power is to be employed; and of course the right to enquire into this, if it will, before it bestows it, and to be plainly answered. The ministers of irresponsible sovereignty may have their private opinions, and views, their ambiguities, evading questions they do not choose to satisfy, and their reserves which their subjects must respect, but never penetrate. It is otherwise here; and the man who copies this insolence and presumption, who attempts to hoodwink a free people, and expects to be trusted to lead them blind-fold, misconceives himself and them and sins deeply against a first principle of liberty. Mr. Calhoun is not the man. He is identified with definite and intelligible views on all the great questions now or lately in discussion before the public, and these views may be found summed up in one of the resolutions of the meeting in whose behalf we have now the honor to address you. Free trade, low duties, no debt, separation from banks, economy, retrenchment, and strict adherence to the constitution; such is the catalogue, and its significance, pointed as it is, is greatly heightened by the sincerity and thorough going character of the man in whose name it is thus promulgated. Almost all parties indeed, if we admitted reserves and qualifications, might now adopt these words.—There is a pretty general abandonment of the whig projects of borrowing and banking, and of the folly and waste of collecting unnecessary revenue, and returning it diminished by toll and plunder, through an unconstitutional distribution.

All these heresies may be said to be at rest, and if in treating of the opinions of a presidential candidate, we were to argue at great length against them, we should incur the suspicion of wishing rather to overshadow and conceal something in a multitude of words than to explain or elucidate anything. Something like this we have observed, with pain, in Mr. Van Buren's letter to the Indiana convention. He is full and diffuse, too much so; when there is nothing in dispute. He fights the well fought battles over again, and slays the slain, and loudly declares himself for the victors. But in the question of free trade there is a battle field yet undecided, and to that he comes slowly and with evident hesitation and reluctance. He explores it cautiously on every side, and blows a breath of favor with a sentence of contrary argument, carefully diluted with hypothesis, to every point of the compass. Protection is declared to be constitutional, and here in the guise of a quiet legal opinion a white flag is hung out to the oppressors of commerce, of which they well know the significance. Protection then is constitutional, discrimination is not altogether to be condemned, but twenty per cent maximum is suggested, and straightway loosened to twenty five, and amplified by diligently noted contingencies into thirty five. Finally, in another paragraph, stowed away as secretly as possible, but alive and real, we find the insinuation that the present measure of protection is "not to be increased." Heretofore, fellow citizens, comfort yourselves with this, for you are sure of it, the present abominable tariff will certainly never be increased, and somewhere between this assurance thrown out to one extreme of interest and opinion, and the fast and loose generalities about duties for revenue addressed to the other you must look for the course Mr. Van Buren will hold according to circumstances, should he have an important part of the play in the re-adjustment of the tariff.—Our ships are rotting at the wharves because no freights can now be earned on imports. Our exports, for the same reason, are hindered with demands of double freights outward, and a prominent candidate for the presidency expresses one of the phases of his opinion of these evils, by hinting that they are not to be increased!!!

It is much to say, immediately after reading such a declaration, that we will nevertheless co-operate with the partisans of this candidate, should he be legitimately, and fairly adopted by the democratic party.—Yet we will do so, on that condition, and on that condition only; but to such fairness

the district system of election for members of the General Convention is absolutely indispensable. To a Convention so elected we will surrender our individual preferences, but we will not yield them otherwise. We demand to be heard and counted in the Convention from all parts of the Union—minorities where we have minorities, majorities where there are ours. The Calhoun section of the democratic party in this State, if it be a minority, will not therefore submit tamely to be smothered, to be disfranchised, and, even worse, made to give up its votes to be counted against its cause. No precedents of absurdities ratified by custom, no claim of political rights for geographical lines and boundaries, no juggling inapplicable analogies of state representation, will ever make this wrong right. We protest against it now, and we will protest against and resist it to the end. If a President is to be chosen by counting States, it may better be done in a House of Representatives of the whole people than in the Convention, especially the unfairly packed Convention of a party. And this consummation, which we desire to see not made necessary, we will yet do our utmost endeavor to promote, if we are forced to it; and that we can bring it about we know. Party discipline is excellent when exercised in good faith, and to lead to concert of action for a generally desirable object; but it is here, and should be ever, a powerless instrument to enforce injustice.

But to return to our candidates and to conclude. Fellow citizens, there is one remarkable difference between the two men thus prominent before you; a difference you all can recognize, feel, and appreciate. It is this, that one of these men you know, and the other you do not. You do know Mr. Calhoun; as a man, you recognize in him great character-traits of human individuality, impulses, passions, faculties, talents and opinions. He has made them known in your public councils, he has impressed them on your legislatures, and even the very creed of party, the orthodoxy of democratic faith has something in it now which he originated, and which you have accepted and held fast because it was good. He has said and done a thousand things in the course of his public career, which have laid his character open before you, which have come from his heart and feelings, and gone home to yours. You might agree or differ with his views, but you made a personal acquaintance through them with him, and him you were sure to like. And from this acquaintance you are now able to determine how he will or would act in any supposable case, or on any given question, and you can determine this on the merits of the case itself, without reference to its bearing on politics and votes, or to any influences or interests that might be brought to bear upon it.—With Mr. Van Buren all this is widely different. No action of his life enables you to guess what manner of man he is; you may judge in what circumstances he was placed, what objects he had in view, but you refer it all to the eternal, & of the internal mind you know nothing. Search in your minds for all you know about him, and you shall find you know what offices he has held; and that you do not very well know how he came to be selected for them. He has never dealt with you directly, but always at one remove, always, as it were, at second-hand. He has not stood out a man of free speech and action, in bold relief, like Mr. Calhoun, before the people, but he has practised apart with their servants. By these the people trusted he has been trusted, but not by them. He is a man of calculation and one who makes no mistakes, & his strength lies in knowledge of every pivot and pinion of the political system. Such knowledge in political life is eminently valuable and useful, and the man who had a genius for acquiring it and turning it to account became indispensable in public bodies. Not in political clubs and committees and conventions only, but also in legislatures and cabinet councils, and to all in turn he did good service, and from all he collected his wages in advancement.

But he has no personal popularity; he never had any; and the deliberate approbation, half negative, that we bestow on his public career, is a thing as different from the genial feelings of friendship with which men speak of Jackson or Calhoun, as a certificate of good character is different from a cordial embrace. For Mr. Calhoun, we repeat these genial feelings exist; we appeal for them confidently to sympathies as wide as this Union, and we call on the millions in whose breasts this appeal must find an echo, to give in their answers at the ballot boxes. To them we appeal from the high handed proceedings of the late Convention at Syracuse, a hundred men assembled, nobody knows how, without mission or credentials, yet claiming to exercise the whole powers of the democratic party.—These men have arrogantly actually appointed delegates to represent us all in the Baltimore Convention; delegates whom that body cannot recognize, whose seats other delegates elected by the people in the districts will dispute, and, for the sake of peace in our party, it is to be hoped successfully. The contract that puts the State of N. York into the keeping of thirty-four men, to be delivered over, bound hand and foot, to Mr. Van Buren, must be annulled, for there are thousands upon thousands among its people who might have voted for him voluntarily, yet who will not be dragged into it thus.

Fellow citizens, the issue is before you. On one side you have had a man practised in office, familiar with majorities and minorities, skillful to use or escape from them, and very great in political addition and subtraction. On the other is the eloquent apostle of a living faith, and that faith, a true one, and your own, a man who is the impersonation of enlarged political views and such action as those views inspire. We leave this issue in your hands, and we believe we may predict, in reference to that keeping back or confusing of opinion, which we have had occasion to denounce, in Mr. Van Buren, that you will not trust a man who thus manifestly refuses to trust you.

**JOHN L. H. M'CRACKAN,
EMANUEL B. HART,
JOHN HECKER,**
Committee.

From the Chillicothe Advertiser.
THE GHOST OF THE LATE NATIONAL BANK.

If you have a spare hour for reflection, (and who is there that has not?) we will defy you to spend it better, or more morally, than in perusing attentively a legal document which will be found below, entitled "The Ghost of the late National Bank." Indeed, if anything would be calculated to raise up evil spirits from their dark and hidden abodes, such scenes as are there developed are calculated to do it. The particulars of the infernal schemes are there given, by which Nicholas Biddle, the very idol of Federalism, during his connexion with the United States Bank, aided by one John Andrews, plundered that institution, at one haul, of four hundred thousand dollars; and now they refuse to give any account of this infamous piece of swindling, on the plea that it would subject them to a criminal prosecution. Bear it in mind, too, that this villainous system of robbery was carried on, and that the United States Bank was rotten to the core whilst it was yet a national institution, and before it was adopted by the State of Pennsylvania. These swindlers expected to escape detection, from the supposition that there would have been a sufficient quantity of United States Bank notes lost and destroyed to conceal their crimes. It turned out, however, that more notes were brought to the bank for payment, than what had been entered on the books of the bank as having been issued; and this led to an investigation and discovery of the villainous transaction, and clearly traced out one of the many robberies that had been committed by the officers of the United States Bank on the innocent stockholders. Many of these stockholders are widows and orphans, in this country and in Europe, who are now reduced from a state of competence and comparative affluence, to beggary, poverty, and the utmost distress, by placing their whole means in this corrupt institution. Yet these arrant knaves, these vipers on our social system, these corruptors of morality, who have left a moral pestilence, famine, and misery behind them, are permitted to run at large, and even to figure in fashionable society.

It was but a few weeks since, that we noticed in the Scioto Gazette of this place, a long letter said to be written by this same Whig financier, Nicholas Biddle, (better known as "Old Nick," on the subject of repudiation, forsooth; and, if we mistake not, it was spoken of in high terms by that Federal sheet. If the Gazette has any idea of atoning for such an outrage on the decencies of civilized society, we would recommend it to copy the present document into its columns. You will find, however, that the Gazette will do its best to keep its readers in the dark, in regard to these bank villanies. How could such costly marble bank palaces be erected, and furnished equal to those of princes, unless these bankers used their privilege of robbing the community? This is only one instance among thousands. Yet, this one single robbery is for a sum greater than four hundred working men could realize by their labor in a whole lifetime! When the Federal leaders talk to you about "Henry Clay and a national bank," remind them of these things. When they tell you that the bank was good and honest, and sound, and afforded "the best currency in the world" while it was a national institution, let them know that this system of plunder was going on at that very time—till at last these leeches sucked from the monster thirty five millions of dollars, leaving nothing but the old dry bones of its carcass behind. If Whig politicians can put a good face upon such villanies, then we will accord them the credit of being an overmatch for "Old Nick."

THE GHOST OF THE LATE NATIONAL BANK.

The following is an extract from a bill of discovery filed in chancery against Nicholas Biddle, the ex-president of the late National Bank, in order to discover to what purpose was applied \$400,000 alleged to have been taken by him and the cashier, John Andrews. To this bill a demurrer was put in, which we also append. The principal argument seems to be, that the transaction took place "a long time ago." It will be observed that the operations took place while yet it was a national bank, before it became a State institution. And your orators further state, that between the 18th day of February and the 1st day of March, in the year 1836, or there about, the said John Andrews, being such

first assistant cashier as aforesaid, drew various checks or orders on the said first teller, and received the money from the said first teller for the same, and delivered some part or the whole of the same over to the said Nicholas Biddle; the said checks being drawn, and the said money paid over to and received by the said Nicholas Biddle, by concert between the said Nicholas Biddle and the said John Andrews. And your orators further state, that the whole amount of money so drawn for and received by the said John Andrews, and paid over by him, in whole or in part, to the said Nicholas Biddle, amounted to the sum of four hundred thousand dollars, or thereabout; and that the said sums of money, so obtained, were never applied to or used in any legitimate business of the said bank, but, on the contrary, were wasted by them, the said Nicholas Biddle and John Andrews, or applied to some uses by them, for which they cannot claim credit against the said bank or her assigns, and never accounted for by them to the said bank.

And your orators further charge, that the said Nicholas Biddle and John Andrews, having thus obtained the sum of four hundred thousand dollars and upwards, did, in order to give a different aspect to the transaction, resort to sundry contrivances, to wit: The said checks of John Andrews, commonly called cashier's vouchers, for the said sums, amounting to four hundred thousand dollars, or thereabout, were (as were also all the vouchers of the same kind) retained by the said first teller in his drawer until the day should arrive when he should be required to account for the moneys in his hands, or under his control, belonging to the said bank, which said accountings occurred periodically; and he entered these vouchers in a certain cash-book kept by him, called the first teller's statement, under the head or title of "sundries;" and the said Nicholas Biddle and John Andrews, in order to repossess themselves of said vouchers, caused ten notes of the Bank of the United States, called parent post-notes, to be executed by the officers in whom the execution of such notes belonged, on the 1st day of March, 1836, but bearing the date of the 10th of February, 1836, each of said notes being for the sum of forty thousand dollars, and caused them to be entered in a certain book of the said bank, called "The General Parent Post-Register," but under the date of the 10th of February, 1836.

And your orators further charge, that the said Nicholas Biddle and John Andrews, having possessed themselves of these ten post notes, delivered them to the said first teller, and took from him the said vouchers for four hundred thousand dollars, leaving these post notes as a substitute for the same. And your orators further state, that on or about the 1st of March, 1836, (that being the next accounting day of the first teller,) the said Nicholas Biddle and John Andrews did take out of the drawer of the said first teller the said post notes, and caused the same to be burned in the presence of a certain committee of the directors, called the committee on the state of the bank, to whom the office or duty belonged of burning the circulation of the said bank which had been redeemed, and which it was not intended to reissue—this duty having been deputed to them by a certain resolution of the board of directors of said bank, passed on the 1st day of March 1836.

And your orators further state, that the said Nicholas Biddle and John Andrews caused the said committee to believe that the said notes, so burned, were notes which had been in circulation, and had been returned to the bank and redeemed, and were not intended again to be put in circulation, (as the charter of the said bank was then about expiring,) and which it was therefore proper should be destroyed; and that they also further caused the said committee to believe that the notes so burned were bank notes—that is, notes payable on demand; so that the said committee reported to the board of directors, on the 10th of March, 1836, that they had on the 1st day of March, 1836, counted, and destroyed by burnings, the cancelled paper of the said bank and its branches withdrawn from circulation, to wit: notes of the parent bank, four hundred thousand dollars; notes of the various offices, two million one hundred and seventy-eight thousand eight hundred and twenty dollars; drafts of ditto, seven hundred and three thousand nine hundred and eighty dollars; making an aggregate of three million two hundred and eighty-two thousand eight hundred dollars.

And your orators further charge, that the said Nicholas Biddle and John Andrews caused the said resolution of the 1st of March, 1836, to be passed, authorizing said committee "to destroy, by burning, three million two hundred and eighty-two thousand eight hundred dollars in notes, laid aside to be cancelled;" they well knowing that the notes answering the description in said resolution were short of three million two hundred and eighty-two thousand eight hundred dollars; by four hundred thousand dollars; but they caused that sum to be inserted in the resolution, for the purpose of furnishing them with the means of preventing the exposure of the said operation by which they had so obtained the said sum of four hundred thousand dollars.

And your orators further state, that the said Nicholas Biddle & J. Andrews having so caused the said post notes to be burned, they ordered and directed the said teller,

in his statement of his cash account, to credit himself with four hundred thousand dollars of bank notes as having been burned, & to reduce his line of "sundries" by an equal amount; so that the line of sundries which had stood on the 29th February, 1836, at one million four hundred and fifty-six thousand five hundred and eleven dollars and forty-nine cents, was, on the 1st day of March, 1836, one million forty-nine thousand nine hundred and five dollars and forty-two cents; that being the result of the said subtraction, with a small variance caused by the fluctuating character of the account.

And your orators further state, that the said Biddle and Andrews well knew that, by so doing, (according to the course of book-keeping in the said bank,) the parent bank-note account would be debited immediately (as in fact it was) with four hundred thousand dollars parent-bank notes as having been burnt.

And your orators further state, that the books of the bank contain an account of parent post-notes, where any issue of post-notes which had been actually redeemed, and burnt or destroyed, should be debited; but, as the said account is small compared with the parent bank note account, it did not furnish equal facilities for these transactions as did the said parent bank note account, although the large denominations in which post-notes usually were made afforded greater facilities of procuring the proper subject for the said burning before the committee than ordinary bank-notes, which, being of much smaller denominations, would have required greater labor, and much time, to be created to the extent of four hundred thousand dollars.

And your orators further declared, that it was commonly thought and anticipated at this time, that a very large amount of the notes of the old bank would remain in circulation, or were destroyed and would never be returned to the bank; in consequence of which, the said account furnished the best means of concealment, as it was thought that the same would never be balanced.

And your orators further declared, that by means of the premises, the said Nicholas Biddle and John Andrews did most effectually conceal their said obtaining and appropriating of the said four hundred thousand dollars, and the same remained so entirely concealed from the other officers of the said corporation, and from all others but the said Nicholas Biddle and John Andrews, until the month of June, 1836; when the same was brought to light in the manner following to wit: The said parent bank note account is made creditor for all notes which were issued by the bank, and is debited with all notes returned to the bank and cancelled or destroyed; and after the expiration of the said charter of the old bank, the notes were returned so fast, that, in the month of June, 1836, there were less than four hundred thousand dollars thereof outstanding; so that the false entry, above stated made the debit side of the account exceed the credit side—or, in other words made it appear that more notes had been destroyed than had ever been issued; which as it was impossible in the nature of things, led to inquiries, which resulted in the detection of the transaction above described and set forth.

And your orators further charge, that upon the discovery of the above stated errors and misentries, the subject was referred to a committee of the directors of the bank, chartered by the aforesaid act of Assembly, which committee directed the parent post-note account to be credited with four hundred thousand dollars, and the account entitled "losses" chargeable to the contingent fund, to be debited with the same thereby transferring this loss to that account.

And your orators further declare, that this though insular right that it relieved the parent bank note account from said false entry yet, as this account of losses, chargeable to the contingent fund, was in fact the profit-and-loss account of said bank, the charging said four hundred thousand dollars to that account may admit of various interpretations. If it was intended thereby to represent that the said four hundred thousand dollars was expended in the contingent expenses of the bank, it was wholly unwarranted. And your orators declare that if it was intended, the same was done by and under the influence and by the directions of the said Nicholas Biddle and John Andrews, for the purpose of further concealing the said misappropriations of the funds of the said bank.

DEMURRER.
The demurrer of Nicholas Biddle to the bill of complaint of the President, Directors, and company of the Bank of the U. States and others.

This defendant, by protestation, not confessing or acknowledging all or any of the matters and things in the said complainants' bill to be true, doth demur thereto; and for causes of demurrer sheweth, that the complainants have no interest in the subject of the bill, or title to institute a suit concerning it; that the subject of the suit is not within the jurisdiction of a court of equity; that the situation of this defendant renders it improper for a court of equity to compel a discovery, inasmuch as the bill charges the defendants with acts which would subject them to a criminal prosecution; that the alleged cause of suit occurred more than six years before the filing of the bill; and that the bill is, in other particulars, defective and informal; wherefore this defendant demands

the judgment of this honorable court, whether he shall be compelled to make any other or further answer to the said bill, or any of the matters and things therein contained, &c. prays that he may be hence dismissed, with his reasonable costs in this behalf sustained. 10th June, 1843.

Jacksonville Republican.

Wednesday, November 1, 1843.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
JOHN C. CALHOUN.
Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

Democratic Banner.

"Free trade—low duties—no debts—separation from banks—economy—retrenchment and a strict adherence to the Constitution. Victory, in such a cause, will be great and glorious; and if its principles be faithfully and firmly adhered to, after it is achieved, much will it redound to the honor of those by whom it will have been won; and long will it perpetuate the Liberty and Prosperity of the Country."—[JOHN C. CALHOUN.]

We publish in to-day's paper proposals for two new democratic papers in Tuscaloosa, the "Free Trader" by Sam'l A. Towns, and the "Alabama State Journal" by J. McCormick; both favorable to the nomination of Mr. Calhoun for the presidency. It is stated in the conclusion of the prospectus for the Free Trader, that it is the intention of the publisher to become a candidate for State Printer, and we have also learned that the publisher of the State Journal will be a candidate.

PUBLIC MEETING.

The democracy of Benton County, in pursuance of previous notice, on the first day of our Circuit Court, held a meeting at this place, the proceedings of which will be found in this paper.

It will be seen that the Resolutions offered by Samuel F. Rice Esq., assert principles in relation to a tariff, directly repugnant to those avowed by Mr. Van Buren in his Indiana letter, and more recently re-asserted by Mr. Van Buren's friends in the Syracuse Convention. These resolutions certainly contain the identical principles, which were embodied in the Resolutions of the Baltimore Convention of 1840, by which Mr. Van Buren was nominated. They were then put forth as the true principles of our party, and received as such throughout the memorable campaign of 1840. The Democracy of this country still adhere to those strict constructions anti-tariff principles, as was manifested by the unanimous adoption of the resolutions offered by Mr. Rice. If Mr. Van Buren and his Syracuse convention friends wish to join the tariff party, they have the undeniable right so to do. But they have no right to change at their pleasure the well settled creed of the democratic party. If it was *Democratic* in 1840 to deny the constitutional power of Congress to pass a Protective Tariff Law it cannot be democratic now to admit that congress has such a power. It may suit Mr. Van Buren and his Syracuse Champion's thus to "jump in Crow," on the Tariff question, but the great Democratic party never can without disgrace, countenance such manoeuvring.

All the delegates are zealous Calhoun men; and when the question was taken on the adoption of the Instruction Resolution offered by Mr. Lewis, there was but one vote against it. Such is the estimate in which the honesty, services, and talents of Mr. Calhoun are held by that large portion of the "Mountain Democracy" who reside in the County of Benton.

Our friends in this county are strongly disposed to conciliation with our Van Buren brethren in other portions of the State. But is a settled conviction amongst them, that the State convention to be held at Tuscaloosa during the ensuing winter, ought not to appoint more than two delegates to the National convention, that the other seven delegates should be appointed by the people themselves in the respective Congressional Districts. This conviction was clearly manifested in the meeting. A debate arose on the proviso to Mr. Lewis's instruction Resolution; and in the debate, this portion of the resolution was sustained solely upon the ground that it amounted to a clear intimation that the meeting believed that the State Convention should not appoint the delegates to the National convention, but that the people themselves should make such appointment in their congressional districts. Against this, it was contended that the State convention should appoint the delegates and therefore the proviso should be stricken out. After this argument, the vote was taken and the proviso was sustained with but one dissenting voice.

CALHOUN—VAN BUREN.

Calhoun & Van Buren belong to the same party, but they do not agree entirely upon the Tariff. Calhoun considers a Tariff for protection, unconstitutional. Van Buren considers a Tariff for protection, constitutional.—Here is a broad difference in principle. And on this point, every true Southern man agrees with Calhoun.

The friends of Calhoun and Van Buren are at issue on another matter of deep and abiding concern. The friends of Calhoun maintain that it is the right of the people to elect Delegates, directly from themselves, to represent them in the National convention; and that in all the States where congressional districts exist, the people ought thus to elect their Delegates, whatever may be done by unauthorized political managers to the contrary.

The friends of Mr. Van Buren have indicated their policy by the proceedings of the Syracuse convention, held in Mr. Van Buren's own State. By their Syracuse Convention, the District mode of electing Delegates to the National Convention, was rejected. And thirty six Delegates were appointed by that body (composed of about one hundred and thirty men), to represent the Democratic portion of the people of New York, numbering now 100,000 voters. It is palpable that the Syracuse mode of electing Delegates to represent the people, is a mere mockery. Are the people capable of selecting Delegates for themselves? If so, why should one hundred and thirty political managers assume this power? Whence do these 130 convention men pretend to derive their appointment. From the people? Well if the people were competent to appoint these 130 members to the New York State convention, why cannot the same people appoint directly 36 Delegates to the National convention?

If fair dealing and justice be all that is desired, we cannot see how any man can seriously contend that the people themselves should not appoint Delegates to the National Convention. But if foul play and unprincipled management be what is desired, then there is strength in the argument that the people themselves should not make the appointment.

Conventions have so often proved to be the mere instruments of cunning intrigues—they have so often disregarded or betrayed the rights and feelings of the people, that they have become objects of terror to multitudes of honest men. But whilst there is so much danger in trusting a convention, it is always safe to trust the people acting directly for themselves. The people cannot be tempted or induced to surrender or sacrifice their own rights or interests. But these convention men, who are so fond of acting in the name of the people, may be induced to betray those for whom they pretend to act. Any freeman ought to be excused for dreading a convention, but no apology can be made for a man who fears to trust the people.

When we see Mr. Van Buren's friends in his own state reject the mode of selecting Delegates by the people directly; we see them prefer to trust their candidate to conventions—the common implements of intrigues, we cannot fail to see that those friends are afraid of the direct action of the people upon Mr. Van Buren's claims.

John C. Calhoun and his friends appeal directly to the free people of this mighty Republic. If the people are for Calhoun, they have tongues and they can speak. They need no carefully manufactured convention to pronounce their voice. Calhoun has no desire to gain the Presidential chair by the contrivances of the magician and intrigues of our party, in despite of the popular will. His friends believe the people are for him. If they are correct in this opinion, no array of cunning party managers ought to be permitted by well arranged convention or in any other manner to substitute a candidate of their own caste, in the place of John C. Calhoun the favorite of the people. All that is asked by Mr. Calhoun and his friends is, that the people themselves may decide who is to be the candidate.

PUBLIC MEETING.

At a meeting of a portion of the democratic citizens of Benton Co., at the Court-house in Jacksonville on the 23rd of Oct. 1843, held in pursuance of previous notice, for the purpose of selecting delegates to represent Benton co. in the democratic State convention to be held in the City of Tuscaloosa, Col. Wm. B. Martin was called to the Chair, and Daniel P. Forney Esq. appointed secretary. The object of the meeting having been explained by the Chair, Sam'l F. Rice Esq., introduced the following preamble and resolutions which were unanimously adopted.

This meeting composed of the citizens of Benton county, Alabama, does agree, that the Congress of the United States, has the power to tax every portion of our property (so long as we have any) and furthermore to call upon all of our Citizens able to bear arms, for the peaceful defence of the country, and the payment of the public charges, or the public debts created for the purposes authorized by the Constitution.—But this meeting denies that Congress has any right whatever to tax our property directly or indirectly, or to tax the produce of our labor, and take the money thus raised by imposition of Taxes and distribute it among other classes of private citizens, either under the pretext that it is for their relief, or that it is done to make a more equal division of the proceeds of labor in the different sections of the Union; because the Government was not organized for such purposes; has no right to single out one or more sections or classes as objects of charity, and to make

other sections or classes contribute to such assumed charitable objects; nor has it the rights given by the Constitution to equalize the preferences among the several pursuits or sections of the Union; nor has Congress the capacity or discrimination to make such distributions justly if the rights of the property holders are to be equalized.

1. Resolved, That all attempts to effect such objects by prohibitory or discriminating Tariffs or impositions, laid and levied in a different manner to effect such objects, from what they would be laid or levied for the purposes of revenue are *unlawful* and *unconstitutional* violations of the Constitution of the Union subversive of our rights and interests, and *condemned* by this meeting.

2. Resolved, That from what we have affirmed in the first resolve we deny that Congress can lawfully under any pretext whatever unless for public services rendered, take by taxation or otherwise from the private citizen the earnings of his labor, and give it to another private citizen, to make the condition of the one to whom it is given better, than it was before, either because congress prefers the pursuit of the latter, or prefers his person—whether it prefers the country of his location, or his immediate State Institutions—and this meeting views and deems all such preferences, making one portion of our citizens support Government by taxes collected for public purposes, and at the same time support favored persons, sections, or pursuits, by taxes levied and collected for private uses, as badges of Tyranny, favoritism and corruption on the part of Government, deserving the condemnation of all just men, not only in every section of our country boasting of a Government limited by constitutions, but also in every portion of the Globe.

3. Resolved, further, that the public works undertaken by the several states, or by virtue of acts of incorporation granted by them, and the Banks owned by said state or citizens thereof, together with all profits and tolls and capital thereunto appertaining respectively, do of right belong to said state or citizens or such as derive title to the same from such states respectively and Congress has no right to interfere with or control the same in any manner whatever, nor has Congress the power to distribute or divide out such tolls profits or capitals among the citizens of the Union.—Therefore all debts contracted by said States or any of them for the establishment of such Banks or public works are properly a charge upon those persons or states that own them, or have made themselves liable for the same, and ANY ATTEMPT to levy and collect taxes from the citizens of other states who have no interest whatever in such Banks or works, or ANY ATTEMPT by Congress to assume the said debts (state or corporate) and LAY THAT BURDEN UPON THE POOR AND CLOTHING OF INNOCENT PERSONS, instead of being a charge upon the property made valuable by the construction of the works themselves—would be viewed by this meeting as outrage upon the rights of the citizens, not to be endured by those who have a just regard for right and wrong, and being a gross violation of the constitution of the Union should not be attempted by Congress, or tolerated by the people of the state so imposed upon.

4. Resolved, further, That in the opinion of this meeting, the Congress of the United States has no power conferred upon it by the constitution which gives the least authority whatever to incorporate trading companies, whereby part of the citizens are made partners with the Government and the residue taxed to raise a capital for them to trade upon—therefore an old fashioned Bank of the United States where the people are taxed to raised money to Bank upon for the joint benefit of the stockholders, is unjust, unwise, a violation of the powers of Government, and ought not to be attempted.

Sam'l F. Rice Esq., moved that we appoint four delegates to represent Benton co. in the democratic State Convention to be held in the city of Tuscaloosa during the ensuing winter, whereupon William Scott Esq., Col. W. B. Martin, Gen'l Tho's A. Walker and John M. Crook was appointed.

C. Lewis Esq., moved that the delegates have power to fill all vacancies which may occur—and if any of the delegates do not attend, those who attend shall have power to give the full vote of the county.

C. Lewis Esq. offered the following resolution, which was adopted.

Resolved, That the delegates appointed by this meeting be instructed to vote for Delegates to the National convention, known to be in favor of John C. Calhoun for the Presidency. Provided the State convention should undertake to appoint Delegates to the National Convention.

Col. John D. Hoke offered the following resolution which was adopted.

Resolved that this meeting will abide the decision of the National Convention and support the nominees thereof.

Col. Hoke moved a reconsideration of Mr. Lewis's instruction resolution. The motion was lost.

C. Lewis Esq. moved that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary and published in the Democratic papers of this State—which was adopted.

And then the meeting adjourned.

W. B. MARTIN, CHAIRMAN.
D. P. FORNEY, SECRETARY.

GEORGIA ELECTION.

HUSH! CHAPMAN, DON'T CROW. Who has heard from the Georgia Election? Let no one speak! We know that it was said, that an election was to be held on the first Monday of this month; but that must have been a false report. To be sure we have heard some rumors that an election was actually held at the regular time, and even a printed extra has reached us from the Chronicle Office, Augusta, containing a statement, giving Crawford, Whig, a majority over Cooper, Democrat, for Governor, of 3,433 in 70 counties, with two members of Congress and a large majority in the Legislature; but it must be a mistake—it can't be and we won't believe it. It is our private opinion that the Georgia election has been postponed.

Talladega Watchtower.

From the Chicago Democrat.

OVERWHELMING TRIUMPH IN WISCONSIN.

Partial returns show that the old Black Hawk warrior has routed Doty and his troops—Whigs, Conservatives, bolters, seceders, renegades, office-holders, and all. Gov. Doty, and all he could influence by promise of patronage, openly took the field against him; whilst two or three pretended Democratic papers played their part in secret. But here is the result, showing an overwhelming triumph for Dodge, with a great gain everywhere.

	Dodge.	Hickcox.
Milwaukee	400	
Racine	268	
Washington	50	
Grant	114	
Crawford	55	
Iowa	106	

Madison, in Dade county, gave Dodge 56 majority. Whitewater, Walworth county, 22. Troy, 11 maj.

Milwaukee has elected the whole Democratic ticket—not a Dotyite in sight of an election.

Racine county has blown the Dotyites all to smash also. Two councillors and three representatives elected. Ludlow F. Lewis, esq., late of this city, is recorder.

The Milwaukee Courier, the ablest and best Democratic paper in the Territory, thus sums up:

From returns already received, there can be no doubt of Dodge's election by a majority of from 1,500 to 2,000. Thus has failed the last hope of Doty and the few Whig office-holders who are now quartered upon the people of Wisconsin against their wishes. In this town, where Doty spent two weeks in electioneering for Hickcox, in the hope that he might reduce Dodge's vote, and claim it as an evidence of his (Doty's) increasing popularity, the people have spoken in a voice of thunder.

NEW JERSEY.

This State has "done the clean thing." The Whigs, after all their gerrymandering, have not elected a single member of Congress in the State.—The Democrats, with a little Whig aid, elected a part of one member for them in the 5th congressional district; that is, the Democrats took up a moderate Whig in it, and elected him by 1,181 majority over the regularly-nominated Whig candidate. In the other four congressional districts, the Democrats have elected four out-and-out Democrats to Congress.

The following, from the "Sheet Anchor," extra, shows the complexion of the Legislature:

	Dem.	A.	Whig.	C.	A.
Bergen,	1	2			
Hudson,	1				
Essex,			1	7	
Morris,	1	4			
Somerset,			1	3	
Middlesex,	1	4			
Monroe,			1	3	
Burlington,			1	5	
Monmouth,	1	4			
Hunterdon,	1	4			
Warren,	1	3			
Sussex,	1	3			
Atlantic,	1	1			
Passaic,	1				2
Gloucester,	1	4			
Cumberland,	2				2
Salem,	1	3			
Cape May,			1	1	
	12	31	5	24	

Democratic majority on joint ballot, 17. Cumberland not official.

The vote is larger than was ever polled in the State before, except, perhaps, the vote of the presidential election of 1840—at which election, we verily believe, votes were counted that were never given, and others voted who were not entitled to vote.

The Democrats, at this election, came up to the polls like men, and voted like sensible men—not for men, but for principles. They did not ask whom the candidates preferred for the Presidency, but merely asked which was the regularly-nominated Democratic ticket; and no matter whether the persons on it were for Buchanan, Cass, Calhoun, Van Buren, or Johnson, they went the "whole ticket."

ELECTION RETURNS.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The returns come in slowly. The following members of Congress are all that are known to be elected:

Dists.	Democrats.	Dists.	Whigs.
3. J. T. Smith.		1. E. J. Morris.	
4. C. J. Ingersoll.		2. F. R. Ingersoll.	
5. J. S. Yost.		6. M. H. Jenks.	
7. J. Ritter.		8. C. M'Ilvaine.	
10. Rd. Brodhead, jr.		9. J. Brown.	
11. B. A. Bidlack.		13. H. Frick.	
12. A. H. Read.		14. A. Ramsey.	
15. Dr. Nes. (vol. Dem.)		17. J. Irvine.	
16. James Black.			
19. Henry D. Foster.			
21. William Wilkins.			
22. General Hayes.			

The Hon. Isaac Leet, it is believed, is elected to Congress from the district composed of Washington and Beaver counties. This was supposed to be a decided Whig district. Mr. Leet's competitor (Mr. Dickey) has only 175 majority in Beaver; and it is reported that Washington has given about 200 Democratic majority.

It is believed that Buffington (Whig) is elected to Congress in the 24th district. This contest has been very close in the 18th district, between Cleavinger (Dem.) and Stewart (Whig.) The Baltimore Sun of this morning thinks Cleavinger is elected.

The Democrats will have a decided majority in each branch of the Legislature. The Senate will probably stand—Democrats, 23; Whigs, 10. In the House, the Democrats will have 10 or 12 majority.

OHIO.

It gives us pleasure to announce the election of Dr. Duncan, in the Cincinnati district, by about 1,000 majority over his friends and his enemies combined.

We have heard of the election of the following members of Congress:

Democrats.	Whigs.
A. Duncanson.	J. Vance.
G. Moore.	R. C. Schenck.
E. Dean.	E. Florence.
—Morris.	A. Harper.
J. Matthews.	
—McCaustlin.	
J. B. Weller.	

It is believed that Whigs will have a majority in the lower branch of the State Legislature; and, possibly, in both branches. The Democrats, it seems, have left the decided Democratic counties—such as Licking and Morgan—to take care of themselves, and have lost them; while they have carried the doubtful counties of Belmont, Guernsey, and Trumbull. If the number of doubtful counties in the State had been more numerous than they are, we believe the Democrats would have certainly carried the Legislature.

From the (Washington Ga.) Spectator.

OUR DEFEAT IN GEORGIA.

The Globe, in accounting for the Democratic defeat in Georgia, says: "In Georgia, the attempt at organization was in a great degree frustrated, by objections taken to the acts of the Convention by a portion of the Democratic party in that State." And his correspondent from Georgia observes: "The result here would have been very different, had we not foolishly permitted the question of the Presidential nomination to be mingled in our councils." The Athens Banner points to the same cause, when it proposes the call of another State Convention, and says "the caucus selection of Calhoun delegates must be repudiated." Now if we understand these intimations, they mean nothing more nor less than this—that a portion of Mr. Van Buren's friends stayed from the polls, in consequence of Mr. Calhoun being nominated for the Presidency by the State Convention. Let this fact be noted.

The first defeat of the Democratic party from the Presidential election, has been through the instrumentality of Mr. Van Buren's friends; and we wish also, that the mild, conciliatory tone of the Globe and other presses, at this catastrophe from such a cause, should not be forgotten. For our part, so heartily do we disapprove of the nomination of delegates by the State Convention to the National Convention, that we gladly accept of a defeat, if it will bring Georgia right upon this subject. She has, indeed, a far better excuse than other States for not electing her delegates from districts, in consequence of having no Congressional districts apportioned off in her State. But New Hampshire is situated precisely as she is, with the general ticket system in operation; and yet, by a voluntary arrangement, she has laid off her State into districts, from which her delegates to the Convention are to be elected. The whole general ticket system is wrong; and we trust that our friends in Georgia will abandon it, and hereafter, both to Congress and to National Conventions, send their Representatives by the immediate nomination and election of the people from districts. True Democracy leads to the closest and most intimate dependence on the people.

There was another cause, however for our defeat in Georgia, which some of our friends will not like to hear, and will be loth to believe. The Whigs pointed to the demonstrations of the North, and said—"See, Van Buren is again to be our opponent. The Georgia Democrats, it is true, have nominated Calhoun, but they have, at the same time, expressed the determination to abide by the nomination of a National Convention. Calhoun is, therefore, a man of straw; your real opponent is to be Van Buren, with B-mon and Co. Will you restore the Bourbons, a man you have once ejected from power?" And thus thousands, in Georgia and elsewhere, now in affiliation with the Whigs who are opposed to Mr. Clay and all his principles, have kept their old position. Immediately after the Whigs came into power, the people every where condemned their policy and principles; but so soon as men, and the presidential election again affect the polls, and the prospect of Mr. Van Buren being the candidate of the Democratic party increases, again State after State falls away. Those who decreed a change, it is clear, will have the change. It matters not how popular Mr. Van Buren may be with the democratic party, they can neither succeed in electing him nor any other man, but by a portion of the Whigs, who overthrew them in 1840. Mr. Van Buren's name is a shibboleth of fraternity and cohesion amongst the Whigs. Time will show—if it has not shown already—that it is impossible for Mr. Van Buren to be re-elected President of the United States. If with the whole party united, and the patronage of the Government in his hands, he could not be elected, how can he be elected now, with the late demonstrations of a still unchanged distrust and hate amongst the Whigs, and an opposition increasing & stern all over the Union amongst his own party, to his renomination to the Presidency? He can elect Mr. Clay, but not himself; and his continuance as a candidate will only bring on himself and the Democratic party defeat and disgrace.

The Hon. John Millen, member elect to the next Congress from Georgia, died at his residence in the city of Savannah on Sunday, the 15th inst.

Isaac H. Erwin, Esq., Representative in the legislature from Mobile died a few days since in Clarke county.

The Journal states that Mr. Dellet, member of Congress from the first district, is dangerously sick, and no hopes entertained of his recovery.

NEW MODE OF EVADING THE LAW.—At a camp meeting in Massachusetts, an ingenious mode of retailing liquor was devised. A boat was drawn up in the canal at South Hadley, and it was given out that she intended to make a trip at six and a quarter cents each person.—When the boat was full, it would sail down a few rods, until it got into the next county when all on board were served with a glass of drink. The boat would then return for another load.

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THE LATE ELECTIONS.

The late elections exhibit in their results a plain lesson containing a plain warning to the Democratic party. They have made their hand writing on the wall; and if those who are trying to harness the party and keep the reins in their own hands, do not "look out" in time, they will find themselves "spilled," if their necks be not broken, before they reach the foot of the hill.

Before the Syracuse Convention, before the wire-pullers had shown their hands plainly, while it appeared to the people that there was some chance for the nomination of any other candidate as well as Mr. Van Buren, the Democratic Banner floated in triumph through every election. In Illinois, in Indiana, Louisiana we swept every thing before us; and in this State, we carried counties and districts that we could not have carried with Mr. Van Buren's name on our flag. But as soon as it became evident that the Richmond clique and the Albany school had taken the pack in hand and were to have the shuffling of it as soon as it began to appear that the attempt would be made to stock the cards, look at the results. Tennessee had run up Mr. Van Buren's name to the mast head, look at the election returns! His name has swamped the party and carried down that of the gallant Polk with it. Look at the North Carolina election, where we lost the aggregate vote. But still more lately, there is the Georgia election, where we have been routed horse, foot and dragoons. After that comes the Maryland election, in which we have gone by the run, and, lastly, if the reports which have reached us so far be indicative of the results throughout the entire State, the Key stone of the Democratic Arch is gone. (Where was Mr. Van Buren's popularity, where was the magic of his name in all these elections.

But we may be asked, why did not Mr. Calhoun's name save Georgia? For a very simple reason. The party in Georgia had to fight under all the disadvantages of Mr. Van Buren's unpopularity, under all the disadvantages of personal prejudices against Mr. Calhoun in some of its members without deriving any of the advantages which, otherwise, would have arisen from the nomination of the latter. The party lost all the votes that, under any circumstances, it could lose by existing prejudices against Mr. Calhoun; but, from the fact that the impression that Mr. Van Buren is to be the nominee of the Baltimore Convention, prevented Mr. Calhoun's name carrying its full weight, the party did not gain enough to counterbalance the loss.

The Van Buren men in Georgia, who refused to vote for Calhoun men, have not acted over wisely. Suppose Mr. Van Buren be nominated, and the election come on, what right have they to expect that the friends of the men they have beaten, will give their aid to elect a man whose friends have refused to vote with them. They have set an example which others may follow; they have commenced a game, at which more than one side can play. We fear that, under any circumstances, they destroyed all possibility, if there were any before, of Mr. Van Buren's getting the State of Georgia.

Such is the position of the party at this time, checked in its career of conquests, paralyzed almost at the very hour of victory. Who produced this state of things? Who has turned the summer of our glorious victories into the winter of defeat and discontent? Those men who are trying to rule the party for their own pleasure & interest. Those men who are endeavoring to hold back, with the cry of "precedents and usages" a party which must be a movement party, or cease to exist. Those men who think that the mass were born to be the servants of the few, and the few to be masters. Those men who, for the purpose of catering for Northern Whig votes, have surrendered one of the standard principles of the party, we mean our anti-tariff doctrines. And lastly, those men who, having once tasted the sweets of office, are once more hungering and thirsting for the loaves and fishes. These men must be both blind and deaf to the signs of the times, or they would see that the very course they are adopting must and will deprive Mr. Van Buren of all chances of success.

"Quos deus vult perdere, prius dementat." Montgomery, Adv.

Snow at Louisville.—The Louisville Journal of Wednesday last says:—"A gentleman called at our office, and informed us that, as he was coming down Fourth street, about 11 o'clock last night, he and several others saw it snowing for about 20 minutes."

NEWS BY THE GREAT WESTERN.

The Great Western arrived in New York on Saturday, the 7th inst. bringing news four days later than the Acadia.

The news from the cotton Market of Liverpool still continues to be favorable. There has been no advance since the last news, but the market remains firm. Business generally bears a favorable appearance.

The disturbances in Wales were on the increase so that it was thought that martial law would be necessary to put a stop to the Rebeccaes.

Repeal was still going ahead as vigorous as ever.

The Queen had returned from her visit to France and Belgium, having spent nine days in her visit.

Great excitement was produced among the christian residents at Constantinople, on account of the beheading of an Armenian Christian, who, having become a Mohammedan in a fit of intoxication, afterwards recanted. Every effort was made to induce him to return to the faith of Mohammed, but he preferred death, and was accordingly executed.

Montgomery Advertiser.

BEAT LINES.
Established by the Court Martial, Friday Oct. 20th 1843.

1st BATTALION.
Beat No. 1. From Leatherwood's old house to Obanions on the road leading from Alexandria to Talladega: thence with said

road to Duane, on the county line, thence with the county line until it strikes the 73d Regimental line; thence with said line to Samuel Cobbs, thence around the mountain until it reaches the ten mile spring, thence to the beginning.

Beat No. 2d. From the mouth of Tallasatchee down Coosa River to the Talladega line; thence to Dulaneys, thence to Obanions, thence to Leatherwood's old house, thence to Loyd's mills to John Willis; thence with the Creek to the beginning.

Beat No. 3d. From John Willis' to Loyd's mills, thence to Leatherwood's old house, thence to the mouth of McGhee's lane, thence to Johnson's shop on the Talladega road, thence to Willis Kelly's, thence to David Treadwell's, thence to Caleb Woodley's, thence to the Sulphur Spring, thence to Jasper Powers, thence with the Creek to the beginning.

Beat No. 4. From Sulphur spring with beat lines No. 2 & 3 to the mouth of Tallasatchee, thence up the river to Boyds old place, thence to the ford on Olachay, at John Keelings old place, thence to the beginning.

2d BATTALION.

Beat No. 5. From Leatherwood's old houses to the 10 mile spring, thence around the mountain, with the Regimental line, to the White Plains road, thence to Ira Scotts, thence to Charles Sides, thence to Hokes mills; thence to Willis Kelly's, thence to Johnson's shop, thence with the road, to the mouth of McGhee's lane, thence to the beginning.

Beat No. 6. From the top of the mountain to Ira Scotts, thence to Charles Sides, thence to Hokes mills, thence to Willis Kelly's, thence with beat line No. 3 to Caleb Woodley's; thence to Keelings old houses, thence to Seabers, thence to Nibbits saw mill, thence to Col. Hollingsworth, thence to the Regimental line to the beginning.

Beat No. 7. From the top of the mountain at the Regimental line with beat line No. 6, to Nibbits saw mill, thence to Seabers, thence to Possey's, thence to Hokes gin, thence up the Creek to Siskely Nelsons, thence in a direct line to the Cherokee line, thence with said line to the beginning.

Beat No. 8. From Keelings old houses, to the Sulphur spring, thence with beat line No. 4 to the river, thence up the river to the Cherokee line; thence with the Cherokee line to the corner of beat No. 7; thence to the beginning.

I certify that the above is a true copy from the record.

D. P. FORNEY, Judge ad interim.

PROSPECTUS

FOR A DEMOCRATIC JOURNAL TO BE PUBLISHED IN THE CITY OF TUSCALOOSA, TO BE ENTITLED THE

Alabama State Journal.
The undersigned had it in contemplation for more than a year past to commence the publication, in Tuscaloosa, of a democratic journal to be devoted to the advocacy of the principles of democracy as expounded by the Hon. JOHN C. CALHOUN of South Carolina, to wit: "FREE TRADE; LOW DUTIES; NO DEBT; SEPARATION FROM BANKS; ECONOMY; RETRENCHMENT; AND A STRICT ADHERENCE TO THE CONSTITUTION."—deems the present a fitting period to carry his design into execution.

He proposes, therefore, to issue the first number of said journal at a period sufficiently early to enable him to compete successfully with the other newspapers at the seat of government in their report and publication of the proceedings of the Legislature.

The interest of the producers of wealth—the success of the principles of the State Rights party, and the progress of the theory of free trade and low duties—a theory essential to the prosperity and safety of the Southern States—are embodied in the political creed of Mr. Calhoun—the man who will be sustained by the State Journal for the presidency.

A specimen number will be issued at an early day.

JOHN M'CORMICK,

Editor & proprietor of the Greensboro' Beacon, GREENSBORO', Oct. 1843.

FREE TRADER.

THE undersigned proposes to publish a newspaper in the City of Tuscaloosa, devoted to politics and miscellany. The main object of the paper will be the support and extension of the principles of the party in politics denominated democratic; and what the writer means by democracy has been aptly expressed in the following words of the great Carolina Senator:

"Free Trade; Low Duties; No Debt; Separation from Banks; Economy; Retrenchment; and a strict adherence to the Constitution."

It will be the aim of the paper to contribute all its zeal and ability to the election of Mr. CALHOUN as President; & the undersigned promises he will "dare do all that may become a man," a gentleman, and patriot, to attain that great good and happy consummation of the labor and patriotic hopes of our gallant party. The friends of Mr. Calhoun in this State, and "their name is legion," all profess a desire to have an organ an exponent of their sentiments and preferences at the capital of the State; and if the undersigned meets, with that encouragement he doubts not he shall receive, the first number of the FREE TRADER will be published on the first Monday in December next, that being the first day of the ensuing session of the Legislature.

The paper will be as large as the Monitor or Flag published in Tuscaloosa. Price Four Dollars, payable on receipt of the first number, or Five dollars at the expiration of the subscription year.

It is the intention of the subscriber to become a candidate for State Printer.

Address the undersigned at either Marion or Tuscaloosa.

SAMUEL A. TOWNES.

Marion, Perry Co. Ala., Oct. 6, 1843. The papers in this State will please copy.

GREAT TELESCOPE.—At the last meeting of the British Association, Lord Russell's great telescope was a subject mentioned. The fittings up of the great telescope, with a speculum of six feet diameter, are not yet completed, as it was hoped they would be before the last meeting. One reflecting telescope, of his lordship, however, with a diameter of three feet, is in a complete state, and Dr. Robinson said it far surpassed in its powers any other telescope in Europe. The view of the heavens through this telescope throw a new light on numerous astronomical phenomena, and showed that many parts of the science of astronomy, which were considered well established, required to be entirely remodelled. The view of the moon through this smaller telescope presented its chief geological features in a manner more satisfactory than could be obtained of the geological features of the more elevated portions of the earth. Even a building of the magnitude of that in which the meeting was assembled could, if existing in the moon, be discerned with sufficient distinctness to mark its position. Philadelphia Ledger.

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening the 19th Inst., by Thomas M. Likens, Esq. R. J. WHEATON, to Miss CORNELIA G. Daughter of Jesse C. Cobb, Esq. all of Randolph County, Ala.

For the Jacksonville Republican.

DIED.

At the residence of Mr. Thomas McClure, of Cherokee County, Alabama, on Friday the 19th of October, 1843, about 1 o'clock P. M., PLEASANT MILLER KENNEDY, of Benton County, Alabama, and formerly of East Tennessee. Mr. Kennedy was born and partly raised in East Tennessee, Rhea County; emigrated to this state in the spring of 1837. He was born on the 10th day of July, 1813; in 1831 he made a public profession of the religion of Jesus Christ, lived an humble and devoted Christian up to the fall of 1842, at which time he was regularly licensed to preach the Gospel, by the Talladega Presbytery of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. The evidences of his piety and zeal for the good cause, are exhibited by the lamentations and weeping of his acquaintances, among whom it had been his lot to labour. As a citizen, he was respected, as a Christian he was loved, & as a relative, he was almost the darling of his relations. He was attacked sometime in September last, with bilious fever, of which he seemed to recover, till fallen into a relapse of a species of flux. From the first of his afflictions to the last, he was composed and entirely resigned to the will of Heaven. On being asked by his brother if he thought he could recover, he replied, "Oh, I am of opinion I shall recover, but I resign me to the will of God." He told his weeping sister from time to time, he was in the hands of his God, and he was entirely willing, either to live or to die. He was asked by his brother, who he wished to be buried to, which he replied, "I will be buried in Heaven."—For some twenty four hours before his exit, he was unable to talk in consequence of growing inflammation of the stomach and bowels. Now indeed the mourners go about the streets, but they are not as those who are left to wonder, what has become of their departed friends, they can join the poet in perfect harmony, when he dropped the following lines:

Death, from all death, has set him free,
And will his gain forever be;
Death loosed the massy chains of woe,
To let the mournful captive go;
Death is to him a sweet repose,
The bud was open to show the rose;
The cage is broke to let him fly,
And build his happy nest on high.
Lo there he does triumphant reign,
And joyful sing in lofty strain—
Lo there he rests and loves to be—
Enjoying more than faith can see;
The thousand part he now beholds,
By mortal tongues was never told,
He got a taste but now above,
He forages in fields of love.

J. N. BARR.

Oct. The Hamilton Gazette, will please copy the above.

Pay up!

THE subscribers to the Jacksonville Jockey Club are hereby notified to come forward immediately and pay up, in order that the purses may be arranged. The time is short, and it is hoped this notice will not be disregarded.

D. P. FORNEY, Sec'y.

Nov. 1, 1843.

Bankrupt Sale.

BY VIRTUE of authority vested in the undersigned, Assignee in Bankruptcy for the Northern District of Alabama, he will sell, at the Court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, on Saturday the 2nd day of December, next, at Public auction, for cash, in notes of the Bank of the State of Alabama and its branches, all the interest surrendered in bankruptcy by Charles Norman in the south east fourth of section twenty-seven township fifteen Range twelve east in the Coosa Land District.

S. D. CABANISS,

Assignee in Bankruptcy.

By his agent, JOSHUA KIRBY.

Nov. 1, 1843.—51.

Administrator's Sale.

IN obedience to a decree of the Judge of the Orphans' court of DeKalb County, Alabama, I shall proceed to sell at the late residence of Gilbert Sims, deceased.

On the first day of January, 1844,

to the highest bidder on a credit of 12 months, (the purchaser giving bond and security,) the west half of the North West quarter, of Section 10, of Township 8, of Range 8, in the Coosa land district, which tract of land is sold to pay the debts of said Estate.

ELIZABETH SIMS,

Administratrix.

Nov. 1st 1843.—41—\$5.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

YOUNG & NISBET

HAVE just received a well selected stock of GOODS, to suit the approaching seasons; prices and qualities corresponding with the times. Our patrons and the public are invited to favor us with a call. Our stock consists of those articles usually found in the retail stores of the interior.

We flatter ourselves in being able to please a portion, at least, of the generous community in which we live.

Y. & N.

Oct. 25, 1843.—11.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

S. P. HUDSON, & CO.,

ARE just receiving from New York, and are now opening, in addition to their already extensive stock, a new supply of

FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS.

GROCERIES & CO.

As their stock embraces almost every variety, usually kept in a retail store, they deem it unnecessary to give a detail of articles, further than to state that in addition to their usual stock they have received a new supply of

BONNETS & SHAWLS,

Of entirely new style and pattern, very beautiful articles.

Jacksonville, Oct. 18, 1843.—11.

NEW STORE!

AND

NEW GOODS.

J. C. SAIRD, & CO.,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends

and the public generally, that they have just received and are now opening, at the old Store room formerly occupied by Hoke & Abernathy, on the west side of the public square in Jacksonville,

An extensive and well selected stock of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

consisting in part of the following articles: Broad Cloths, English, French and American, various colors.

Pilot and Beaver cloths, various colors.

Cassimeres, Sattinets and Kentucky Jeans.

NEW STYLE OF GOODS.

Chousans, Satin Lustres, Mourning Belzarinnes, Parisiennes, for Ladies' dresses.

Muslin de Lanes, colored and figured.

Calicoes, a great variety and latest styles.

Plain and figured silk, various kinds and colors.

Velvet, Satin, Merino and other vestings.

Irish Linens and long lawns.

Blankets and Flannels, various descriptions.

Brown and Bleached domestics.

Plain and striped Linseys.

Linen, Cambric and silk pocket Handkerchiefs.

Cotton Handkerchiefs of every description.

Serfs, Cravats and Stocks.

Patent and spool Thread—all colors.

Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets, a great variety.

Gentlemen's and Ladies' Gloves, various kinds.

Cambric Edging and inserting.

Muslins and Bishop Lawn, plain and figured.

Table Cloths and Diaper.

Bed Ticking and Apron Checks.

Hats & Caps. Boots & Shoes.

Books and Stationery.

Brogans and Negro Shoes, with a great variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

Also a large stock of Hardware and Cutlery.

China Glass and Queen's ware.

A large stock of Groceries, embracing almost every variety, except Liquors.

All of which, having been purchased upon good terms, will be sold unusually low for cash; all who are not satisfied to take our word with respect to the cheapness of our goods, and who may wish to purchase bargains, are respectfully requested to call and examine the quality and prices for themselves.

Jacksonville, Oct. 18, 1843.

NOTICE.

TAKEN and committed to the Jail of Cedar Bluff, Cherokee County, Alabama, on Friday the 16th inst. a dark mulatto boy named JOE, about five feet eight inches high—having made, about thirty-five years of age and says that he belongs to Hiram Cooley of the State of South Carolina.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove his property and pay the charges accruing on the same, or he will be dealt with according to the provisions of the statute in such cases made and provided.

LANSFORD STALLINGS, Jailor.

Sept. 27, 1843.—41—\$5 00.

R. G. EARLE & W. W. McLESTER

HAVE associated themselves in the practice of the Law, at Jacksonville, Ala., and will practice in the Courts of the 9th, Judicial Circuit, and the U. S. District court at Huntsville.

NOTICE.

All Powers of Attorney, or other instruments of writing, or verbal authority executed or appointed by the undersigned, by which certain persons have been authorized to transact business for him in Benton county, and State of Alabama, are hereby revoked.

THOMAS CRUTCHFIELD.

Jacksonville, Ala., Nov. 1, 1843.—11.

Two more Premiums.

THE undersigned, for a Gold

Premium, to the Merchant, or Cotton Buyer, (to cost over \$30, to be selected at M. Owen's Store in Montgomery,) that stores the greatest number of Bales, and a fine set of Bells to the Wagoner that delivers the greatest number of bales in the Fire-Proof Ware House, from the 1st of October, 1843 until the 1st of April, 1844.

WM. H. THOMAS.

Wetumpka, Sept. 22, 1843. Oct. 4. 4m.

DeKalb Sheriff sale.

By virtue of four ff. fas. and to me directed, three from the circuit and one from the county court of DeKalb county I shall offer for sale, for cash before the Court house door in the Town of Lebanon, on the first Monday in November next, the East half of the North East quarter of Section eleven, Township nine, of Range seven East, in the Coosa Land District, lying in DeKalb County.—Levied on at the property of George Wright, at the instance of Jacob Gillespie, James Hammett, John B. Walden and Saml. S. Hinton.

Sale within the usual hours.

ROBERT MURPHY, Sheriff.

Oct. 4, 1843.—31—\$3.

Executive Department.

TUSCALOOSA.

J. BENJAMIN FITZPATRICK, Governor of the State of Alabama, in pursuance of the provisions of the 9th, 10th, and 11th sections of the act placing the Branch of the Bank of the State of Alabama at Decatur in liquidation, and by and with the advice of the President and Directors of said Branch Bank, do hereby declare and make known, that there will be offered for sale at public outcry, to the highest bidder, in front of the Court-house in the Town of Asheville, and County of St. Clair, on

Wednesday the 10th day of January next, the following described

Tracts of Land, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging, lying in the County of St. Clair, the property of the said Branch Bank of the State of Alabama at Decatur—to-wit:

N. E. 1.4 of Section 22, Township 13, Range 3 East, on which is a comfortable Dwelling House and out-houses, —fine Spring and Peach Orchard, and sixty acres cleared.

N. W. 1.4 of Section 22, Township 13, Range 3, East.

The said sale will commence at 11 o'clock on said day.

The purchaser or purchasers will be required to advance one fourth of the purchase money and execute notes for the balance, payable in one, two and three equal annual instalments, with six per centum per annum interest thereon, payable in the Notes of the Bank of the State of Alabama, or any of its Branches, and will receive from the person conducting such sale, a certificate of purchase.

Given under my hand and the great Seal of the State of Alabama, at Tuscaloosa this 24th day of August, A. D. 1843, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the sixty-eighth year.

BEN. FITZPATRICK.

By the Governor,

W. GARRETT,

Secretary of State.

BOOK-BINDERY,

Main St., opposite the Bell Tavern, Tuscaloosa.

The undersigned respectfully inform the citizens of Tuscaloosa and adjoining counties, that they are prepared to execute all orders in the above business,—and will endeavor to give satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.

Terms, low as possible.—work warranted.

N. B.—Editions of Works bound to order on very moderate terms.

SLEAVEN & CAMMER.

Circuit and County Clerks, supplied with Record Books, and Merchants supplied with Blank Books of every size,—all of which will be ruled to order, and furnished at prices a little above Northern.

References—the Hon. Judges of the Supreme Court.

The Editors of the Flag & Monitor Newspapers, Tuscaloosa.

Orders for any kind of work left at this office will be promptly attended to.

Sept. 27, 1843.

State of Alabama,

St. CLAIR COUNTY.

County Court, setting as Orphans' Court, 12th day of August, 1843.

BE it remembered that heretofore, to-wit: on the 17th day of May, 1843, Nancy Lovell, the Administratrix of the estate of George W. Lovell, deceased, filed her petition praying an order of sale for the following described Real estate to-wit: the South East quarter of Section 35, Township 15, Range 2, East, and the East half of the South East quarter of Section 35, Township 15, Range 2, East, in the Tuscaloosa land district; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that publication having been heretofore made according to law requiring all persons interested in the sale of said Real estate to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held in the Town of Asheville on the first Monday in July, and it further appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that no objection having been made. It is therefore ordered by the Court that the above described Real estate be sold (reserving to the Widow her Dower) on the first Monday in November next and that James Foreman, Peter Hardin and Obadiah Mize be appointed Commissioners to conduct the sale of the Land.

It is further ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for three weeks successively giving notice of said sale.

A true Copy Test.

ROSS PHILLIPS, Clk' C. C.

Oct. 11, 1843 —31—\$6.

Land for sale.

THE undersigned of

for sale, on accommodating terms a very valuable tract of Land, lying on both sides of Tetrapin creek one mile south east of Ladiga, and embracing the head of the large spring of the branch running through Ladiga, a very suitable and convenient place for a tanyard. The tract of land contains 320 acres 250 of which is cleared and under good fence and at least 150 acres level bottom land. The quality of the land is equal to the most fertile in this section of Alabama, and in every respect well situated for a valuable settlement. A person wishing a larger farm can add to it by purchasing any quantity of good land adjoining at a reduced price. On the premises are at present two improvements, out houses &c. Also on the place an excellent seat for a grist and saw mill. The location has been very healthy the last two years and particularly the present season.

Persons wishing to examine the premises will call upon the undersigned, or in his absence upon Leonard Brock living on the land.

ALBERT ALEXANDER.

October 4, 1843.—31.

By MATTHEW J. TURNLEY, Judge of the County Court of Cherokee County, State of Alabama.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on application to me, by Seaborn Palmer of the County and State aforesaid, who claims an undivided half of all that tract of land known as the north-east quarter of Section 23, Township 12, Range 10, east in the Coosa Land District, I have nominated Walter Billingsly, James Montgomery and William C. White of the County and State aforesaid, Commissioners, to divide the said tract of Land into equal shares, or parts; and unless proper objections are stated to me, at my office in the town of Cedar Bluff, on the third day of November next, the said Walter Billingsly, James Montgomery, William C. White, will then be appointed Commissioners, to make partition of the same lands pursuant to an act entitled "An act for the more easy partition of lands held by copartners, joint tenants, and tenants in common," passed the 4th day of March 1803.

Given under my hand this 25th day of August A. D. 1843.

M. J. TURNLEY,

Judge Co. Co.

Ordered that the foregoing be published in the Jacksonville Republican, a public newspaper published in the Town of Jacksonville in the county of Benton in the State of Alabama, for six weeks successively.

M. J. TURNLEY,

Judge Co. Co.

August 30th 1843.

A. J. WALKER,

Attorney at Law,

Jacksonville, Fla.

WILL attend promptly and faithfully to any professional business entrusted to his care in the Counties of Benton, Talladega, Cherokee, St. Clair, Randolph and DeKalb.

Office S. E. corner of the square.

P. S. A. J. W. will also close the business of the late firm of Cochran & Walker, now dissolved by limitation.

May 31, 1843.

FIRE-PROOF WARE-HOUSE.

THE subscriber having seen the necessity, as well as great advantage, in having a safe and commodious Building and Cotton Sheds erected in Wetumpka, has, at great labor and expense, succeeded in getting ready for the reception of Cotton, Goods on store, or to be sold on Commission, a splendid Fire-Proof Ware-House and Cotton Sheds, where he proposes to transact a General Receiving, Forwarding and Commission Business. He is prepared, also, to advance on all Cotton in store by Cash, Groceries, or Merchandise will receive country produce, and sell the same on Commission.

The Subscriber deems it unnecessary to remind the public of the comparative safety in storing with him and only trusts that he will receive a patronage commensurate with his superior advantages and his determination to merit the public favors.

WILLIAM H. THOMAS.

Wetumpka, Sept. 10, 1843. Oct. 4. 4m.

State of Alabama,

CHEROKEE COUNTY.

Orphans' Court, Regular Return Term, September 1st, 1843.

THIS day, came personally into open court, John B. D. Henderson, Administrator of the estate of Benjamin C. Mathis, deceased, and presented his accounts and vouchers for final settlement of said estate, which accounts, first being examined, audited, and caused to be properly stated, are reported for allowance at a Term of this Court to be held at the Court-house in the Town of Cedar Bluff, on the first Friday of November, 1843—whereupon, it is considered by the Court, that thirty days previous notice of said settlement be given by posting up written notices at the Court-house door of said County, and at two other public places in said County, and that a copy of these orders be published in the Jacksonville Republican, a public newspaper published in the Town of Jacksonville, in the County of Benton, for three successive weeks, requiring all persons interested in said settlement, to be and appear at said time and place of final hearing, and shew cause, if any they have, why said accounts should not be allowed.

Copy from the minutes:

Test:

JOHN S

DR. CHAMPION'S
Vegetable Acme Medicine.
A safe and certain cure for Chills and Fever
in all its complicated forms;—also an
effective remedy for Fevers, of
every description.

THIS Medicine has been used by the
proprietor a number of years in exten-
sive practice, during which time he has
treated some thousands of cases of Fever
and from the success in this mode of prac-
tice, he is confident it must and will be
the prevailing practice in Fevers. It never fails
to cure the chills and fever the first day.
Billous, typhus, nervous, congestive, and
Winter fevers, all yield to the use of this
medicine, and are cured by this system of
practice in a shorter time and with much
more certainty than any other system of
practice that has ever been recommended.

CERTIFICATES.

Franklin co., Tenn.
Winchester, Oct. 13, 1842.
Dear Sir—An agent of yours left with us
some two months since, some of your Acme
and anti-billous Pills, and at the time he
left them we would scarcely take them
on any terms; Sappington's Acme Pills be-
ing sold by our next door neighbor, and
thought by the people not to be surpassed by
any medicine for that disease, then in use.
But your Pills have brought out a name for
themselves far surpassing that of any other
medicine now in use. All agree that they
never saw such a medicine before, & would
have no other while they could get yours.
The consequence of which is, your pills are
all gone, and at the urgent request of our
friends, we write you to send us a fresh
supply.

We are respectfully yours, &c.
T. M. TRYOR & Co.
B. S. H. DAVIS.

Certificate from Dr. Wm. McCLELEN.
Talladega co. May 21, 1842.

This is to certify that during the past
season, I have made use of Dr. Champion's
Acme medicines in my practice, and out of
twenty-two boxes, (all I had) have never
failed of effecting a permanent removal of
the disease; and in no single case did a pa-
tient take more than half a box. I can with
strict veracity and do with great pleasure
say, that I believe it to be the best, safest, and
most effectual remedy for ague, chills and
fever, &c. that has ever been discovered.

WM. McCLELEN.

Gallatin county, Ill., April 18, 1842.

Dr. Champion:

Dear Sir—Within the last twelve months
I have been using your anti-billous and
ague pills in my practice to a considerable
extent and have found them to be produc-
tive of superior effects in the case of fever
and many other cases. It is difficult to get
them here, their character standing so high
in all the south part of this State that they
are all bought up, and consequently it is
very hard to get a sufficient quantity of them.
You will confer a great favor on the in-
habitants of this county by forwarding a good
supply of your medicine to this place.

A. A. WOLF, M. D.

Each box contains twenty-four Pills
twelve of which are sufficient to cure an
ordinary case of chills and fever. A pam-
phlet accompanies each box with full di-
rections and ample certificates of the effi-
ciency of this medicine.

ALSO.

DR. CHAMPION'S
**Vegetable Anti-Billous, Anti-Dyspeptic, Pur-
gative and Cathartic Pills,** possessing
four important combined properties for the
cure of diseases, carefully and correctly
combined, one article to assist the effect of
another, for the benefit of the health of
mankind.

This medicine is recommended to the at-
tention of those afflicted with Liver com-
plaint, Dyspepsia, Dropsy, bilious habits,
costiveness, cholera morbus, Rheumatism,
Scrofula, foul stomach; depraved appetite,
worms, chordealga, (which is known by the
sinking sensation at the pit of the stomach)
Jaundice, Head-ache and sick stomach,
Palpitation of the heart, diarrhea, nervous
affections, dysentery or flux; heart burn,
white swelling and all those diseases arising
from impure blood.

For sale by SMITH & ABBNEY, in
Tuscaloosa, and MARTIN SIMS, North
Port.

For Sale by HOKE & ABERNATHY,
and in nearly all the villages and by nu-
merous country agents in all of the Western
and Southern States, and Texas.

September 6, 1842 14—9ms.

Administrator's Notice.

HAVING obtained letters of admin-
istration on the Estate of Stephen
Treadwell, deceased, of the Orphans'
Court of Randolph County, on the 21st day
August, 1843; I hereby notify all persons
having claims against said Estate, to pre-
sent them duly authenticated within the
time prescribed by law, or they will be
barred; and all persons indebted to said
Estate are required to make immediate
payments.

JAMES BURDEN, Adm.

Sept. 27th 1843.—6t—\$3 50.

Tax Sale.

ON the first Monday in November next,
I will expose to public sale, to the
highest bidder for cash, before the Court
House, in the town of Jacksonville,
Alabama the north half of the South-
west quarter of Section six, Township
fourteen, Range seven, and the north
half of South East quarter of Section
six, Township fourteen, Range seven—
levied on as the property of Sion Jordan,
for taxes due and remaining unpaid for
the year 1842.

L. D. JONES,

Tax Collector, B. C.

Sept. 27, 1843—6t—\$3 50.

Blank Commissions

TO TAKE DEPOSITIONS
With printed directions attached
(FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.)

By the President of the United States.

IN pursuance of law, I, JOHN TYLER,
President of the United States of Amer-
ica, do hereby declare and make known,
that public sales will be held at the under-
mentioned land offices in the State of AR-
KANSAS, at the periods hereinafter designa-
ted, to-wit:

At the Land Office at BATESVILLE,
commencing on Monday, the second day of
October next, for the disposal of the public
lands within the undermentioned townships,
to-wit:

North of the base line, and West of the mer-
idian.

Township four, of range one.
Township three, of range two.
Townships six and seven, of range five.
Township fourteen, of range fifteen.

At the Land Office at LITTLE ROCK,
commencing on Monday, the ninth day of
October next, for the disposal of the public
lands within the limits of the undermen-
tioned townships and parts of townships,
to-wit:

North of the base line, and West of the mer-
idian.

Township seven, of range six.
Townships one, two, and three, of range
seventeen.

South of the base line, and West of the mer-
idian.

Sections three, four, five, six, seven,
eight, nine, ten, fifteen, seventeen, eight-
een and nineteen, in township eight, of
range seven.

Townships seventeen and eighteen, of
range eight.

Township nine, of range ten.

The west half of township ten, and the
four westernmost tiers of sections in town-
ship eleven, of range twelve.

At the Land Office at JOHNSON
COURT-HOUSE, commencing on Mon-
day, the sixteenth day of October, next,
for the disposal of the public lands within
the limits of the undermentioned townships,
to-wit:

North of the base line, and West of the mer-
idian.

Township one, of range eighteen.
Township four, of ranges twenty-three
and twenty-four.

At the Land Office at FAYETTE-
VILLE, commencing on Monday, the
twenty third day of October next, for the
disposal of the public lands within the
limits of the undermentioned townships,
to-wit:

North of the base line, and west of the mer-
idian.

Township fourteen, of range eighteen.

Townships seventeen and eighteen, of
range twenty-three.

Township twelve, of ranges twenty-six
and twenty-seven.

At the Land Office at WASHINGTON,
commencing on Monday, the thirtieth day
of October next, for the disposal of the pub-
lic lands within the limits of the under-
mentioned townships and fractional town-
ships, to-wit:

South of the base line, and west of the mer-
idian.

Townships five and six, of range twenty-
three.

Township seven, of range twenty-four.

Townships five, six, and seven, of range
twenty-five.

Townships five and six, of range twenty-
six.

Fractional township nineteen, on the
west side of Red river, and fractional town-
ship twenty, of range twenty-seven.

Township sixteen, and fractional town-
ship twenty, of range twenty-eight.

At the Land Office at HELENA, com-
mencing on Monday, the sixth day of No-
vember next, for the disposal of the pub-
lic lands within the limits of Township
seventeen, south of the base line, of
Range two, west of the 5th principal meri-
dian.

Lands appropriated by law for the use of
schools, military, or other purposes, will
be excluded from sale.

The sales will each be kept open for two
weeks, (unless the lands are sooner dis-
posed of,) and no longer; and no private
entries of land in the townships so offered
will be admitted, until after the expiration
of the two weeks.

Given under my hand, at the city of
Washington, this eighth day of June,
Anno Domini 1843.

JOHN TYLER.

By the President:

THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Notice to Pre-emption Claimants.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-
emption to any lands within the limits of
the townships above enumerated is required
to establish the same, to the satisfaction
of the Register and Receiver of the proper
land office, and make payment therefor, as
soon as practicable after seeing this notice,
and before the day appointed for the com-
mencement of the public sale of the town-
ship, embracing the tract claimed, above
designated; otherwise such claim will be
forfeited.

THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

MUSIC.

THE undersigned have just received a
quantity of **SOUTHERN HARMONY**
MONTHS for sale on Commission at
\$12 per dozen or 125 per copy Cash.
S. P. HUDSON & Co.
June 26 1843.

WM. B. MARTIN,

AND

LEMUEL J. STANDEFER,

Will practice Law together in all of
the Courts of Cherokee and DeKalb
Counties, Ala. All business committed to
their charge will receive strict attention.

By the President of the United States.

IN pursuance of law, I, JOHN TYLER,
President of the United States of Amer-
ica, do hereby declare and make known,
that public sales will be held at the under-
mentioned land offices in the State of LOU-
ISIANA, at the periods hereinafter designa-
ted, to-wit:

At the Land Office at OUCHITA,
commencing on Monday, the twenty-third
day of October next, for the disposal of the
unappropriated vacant public lands to
which no "private claims" are alleged,
under existing laws, within the limits of
the undermentioned townships and parts of
townships, viz:

North of the 31st degree of Latitude, and
East of the meridian.

Township six, of range three.

Townships four, five, and six, of range
four.

Townships five, six, and seven, of range
five.

Township seven, of range six.

Townships four, five, six, and seven, of
range seven.

Townships five, six, seven, and fourteen,
of range eight.

Township fifteen, of range nine.

Townships fifteen and sixteen, of range
ten.

Townships thirteen and fifteen, of range
eleven.

Fractional township twenty-three, of
range thirteen.

Section twenty-seven; the east half of
the north-west quarter and south half of
section twenty-eight; the west half of the
north-east quarter, the north-west quarter,
the west half of the south-west quarter, and
the east half of the south-east quarter of
section thirty-three; sections thirty-four,
thirty-six, and thirty-seven; the north
half of section thirty-eight; sections forty,
forty-two, and forty-four; lots seven and
eight, in section forty-five; section forty-
six, except lots three, four and five; sec-
tion forty-seven; section forty-eight, ex-
cept lots two, three, six, seven, eleven,
twelve, thirteen, and fourteen; sections for-
ty-nine, fifty, and fifty-two, in township
thirteen, of range twelve.

The west half of the north-east quar-
ter of section eight, in township six, of range
six.

And the west half of the north-west quar-
ter of section twenty-three, in township e-
leven, of range ten.

At the Land Office at NATCHITOCH-
ES, commencing on Monday, the Six-
teenth day of October, next, for the dispo-
sal of the unappropriated vacant public
lands, to which no "private claims" are
alleged under existing laws, within the lim-
its of the undermentioned townships and
parts of townships, viz:

North of the 31st degree of Latitude, and
West of the meridian.

Township ten, except sections six and
seven, and township eleven, except sec-
tions four, nine, ten, sixteen, twenty, twen-
ty-one, and twenty-eight, to thirty-three, in-
clusive, of range five.

Township one, of ranges seven and
eight.

Townships one and twenty-one, of range
nine.

Township one, fractional township thir-
teen, north and east of Red river, and town-
ships fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, and seven-
teen, of range ten.

Townships four, sixteen, and seventeen,
of range eleven.

Townships four and seventeen, of range
twelve.

Fractional townships four, five, and
six, bordering on the Sabine river, and
townships seven and eight, of range thir-
teen.

At the Land Office at OPELOUSAS,
commencing on Monday, the sixth day
of November next, for the disposal of the
unappropriated vacant public lands, to
which no "private claims" are alleged un-
der existing laws, within the limits of the
undermentioned townships & parts of town-
ships, viz:

South of the 31st degree of Latitude and
East of the meridian.

Township ten, of range one.

Fractional sections eleven, twelve, thir-
teen, and twenty-four, in township nine, of
range eight.

Fractional township nine, south of Grand
river, of range nine.

Fractional township ten, south and west
of Grand river, except sections fifteen, six-
teen, twenty-one, and twenty-two, and the
unsurveyed portions of the fractional sec-
tions twenty and twenty-eight, lying
north and east of Bayou Pigeon, of range
eleven.

South of the 31st of Latitude, and West
of the meridian.

Township four, of ranges four and five.

Townships three and four, and sec-
tions one to thirteen, inclusive, and sec-
tion twenty-four, in township eleven, of
range six.

Township four, of ranges seven, eight,
and nine.

Townships three and four, of ranges ten
and eleven.

Township six, of range twelve.

North of the 31st degree of Latitude, and
East of the meridian.

Fractional township two, of range three.

North of the 31st degree of Latitude, and
West of the meridian.

Fractional townships four and five, south
of Red river, of range two.

At the Land Office at NEW OR-
LEANS, commencing on Monday, the
thirteenth day of November next, for the
disposal of the unappropriated vacant pub-
lic lands, to which no "private claims" are
alleged under existing laws, within the
limits of the undermentioned townships
and parts of townships, viz:

South of the 31st degree of Latitude, Ea-
st of the meridian, and West of the Mis-
sissippi river.

Fractional township twelve, east of
Grand river; fractional sections twenty-
two, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-sev-
en, thirty-five, thirty-six, thirty-seven, thir-
ty-eight, thirty-nine, and forty, in town-
ship fifteen, and fractional township six-
teen, of range twelve.

Fractional township sixteen, of range
thirteen.

Fractional township eleven, of range
fourteen.

Fractional sections thirty-two and thirty-
three, in township twenty-three and frac-
tional sections two, three, four, five, ten,
eleven and twelve, in township twenty-four,
of range fifteen.

Sections one, eleven, twelve, thirteen,
and fourteen, and sections eighteen to
thirty-six, inclusive, in township nineteen;
township twenty; sections one to six, in-
clusive, twenty-two, twenty-three, and
twenty-four, and twenty-seven to thirty,
inclusive, in township twenty-one, of range
sixteen.

Township twenty, sections one to eleven,
inclusive, and seventeen, eighteen, and
twenty-one, in township twenty-one, of
range seventeen.

Sections five, eight, seventeen, twenty-
one, and twenty-eight, in township twenty-
two, and fractional section twenty-five
in township twenty-three, of range eight-
teen.

Fractional sections twenty-five, twenty-
six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-
nine, and thirty, in township twenty-three,
of range nineteen.

Fractional sections nineteen, twenty-sev-
en, twenty-eight, and thirty, in town-
ship twenty-three; fractional sections three
four, and five, and nine to fourteen, in-
clusive, in township twenty-four, of range
twenty.

Fractional sections seventeen, eighteen,
nineteen, twenty, and twenty-one, in town-
ship twenty-three, and fractional sections
seven, eight, fifteen, seventeen, and eight-
een, in township twenty-four, of range
twenty-one.

Sections one to four inclusive, ten to
fifteen inclusive, and twenty-one to thirty
inclusive, in township fifteen; sections
thirteen, fourteen, nineteen, twenty, and
twenty-two to thirty inclusive, in township
sixteen; sections twenty-five, twenty-six,
twenty-seven, thirty-four, and thirty-five,
in township seventeen; sections three and
four, and nine to fifteen inclusive, and
twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five,
and thirty-six, in township eighteen; sec-
tions five, six, eight, seventeen, twenty-
one, twenty-eight, and thirty-three, in
township twenty; sections three, four, ten,
fourteen, fifteen, twenty-three, twenty-six,
thirty-four, and thirty-five, in township
twenty-one; sections three, four, nine, ten,
eleven, fourteen, and fifteen, and twenty-
one to twenty-nine inclusive, and thirty
three to thirty-six inclusive, in township
twenty-two; sections one, two, three, ten,
eleven, twelve, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-
two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-
five, twenty-seven, and thirty-four, in town-
ship twenty-three, and fractional sections
four and ten, in township twenty-four, of
range twenty-two.

Sections two to eleven inclusive, four-
teen and fifteen, and seventeen to twenty-
two inclusive, and twenty-seven to thirty-
three inclusive, in township seventeen;
sections five to eight inclusive, thirteen,
fourteen, fifteen, seventeen, nineteen, twen-
ty-four and twenty-nine to thirty-four in-
clusive, and thirty-six, in township eight-
teen; sections twenty-five to thirty six,
inclusive, in township twenty-two; and
sections four, five, six, and thirty, in
township twenty-three, of range twenty-
three.

Fractional section forty-four, in town-
ship sixteen; sections four, five, and six,
and nine to fourteen inclusive, and twenty-
three to twenty-six inclusive, and thirty-
three to thirty-six inclusive, in township
seventeen; sections one, two, three, four,
eight, nine, seventeen, nineteen, twenty,
twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-seven, twen-
ty-eight, and thirty-one, in township eight-
teen; sections twenty-five to thirty six,
inclusive, in township twenty-two; and
sections four, five, six, and thirty, in
township twenty-three, of range twenty-
three.

Sections thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sev-
enteen, and eighteen, in township twenty-
one, of range twenty-six.

Sections thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sev-
enteen, eighteen, twenty-two, twenty-three,
and twenty-four, in township twenty-one;
and fractional sections one and two, in
township twenty-two, of range twenty-eight.

Sections forty-one and forty-two, in
township twenty; sections three to ten in-
clusive, sections fifteen, seventeen, eight-
teen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twen-
ty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-
five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, thirty-five,
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township twenty-two, of range twenty-eight.

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township twenty-two, of range twenty-eight.

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township twenty-two, of range twenty-eight.

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clusive, sections fifteen, seventeen, eight-
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ty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-
five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, thirty-five,
and thirty-six, in township twenty-one;
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township twenty-two, of range twenty-eight.

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five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, thirty-five,
and thirty-six, in township twenty-one;
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township twenty-two, of range twenty-eight.

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ty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-
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township twenty-two, of range twenty-eight.

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ty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-
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and thirty-six, in township twenty-one;
and fractional sections one and two, in
township twenty-two, of range twenty-eight.

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and thirty-six, in township twenty-one;
and fractional sections one and two, in
township twenty-two, of range twenty-eight.

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township twenty-two, of range twenty-eight.

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clusive, sections fifteen, seventeen, eight-
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township twenty; sections three to ten in-
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ty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-
five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, thirty-five,
and thirty-six

Jacksonville Republican.

"The price of Liberty is eternal vigilance."

Vol. 7.—No. 44.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1843.

Whole No. 356.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
J. F. GRANT,

At \$2 50 in advance, or \$3 00 at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year unless paid in advance, and no subscription discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the editor. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue will be considered an engagement for the next.

Terms of Advertising.

Advertisements of 12 lines or less \$1 00 for the first insertion and 50 cents for each continuance. Over 12 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c.

For announcing candidates for office \$5 00 to be paid in advance.

Cash will invariably be required for all job-work on delivery, and also for blanks, except in cases where we have standing accounts with County Officers.

Advertisements for land and communications charged double the foregoing rates.

Advertisements handed in without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted for six or twelve months.

Interest will be charged on newspaper and advertising accounts from the time they become due until paid.

For inserting Circulars, &c. of candidates, 50 cents per square.

Communications to insure an early insertion should be handed in as early as Saturday previous to the day of publication.

Postage MUST be paid on all letters addressed to the Editor on business.

AN ADDRESS.

Delivered at Shady Grove Cherokee County, Ala., on the 23d of September, on the formation of a Polemic Society.

By ROBT W. SMITH.

YOUNG GENTLEMEN:—The purpose of this meeting is the formation of a polemic School or Society. It has been deemed expedient that an address be delivered upon this occasion, in accordance with which I invited quite an able speaker to attend with us: whose absence has placed us in rather an awkward situation; for among us are not to be found orators, but candidates for oratory; and as one of that number myself, I feel quite inadequate to the task of delivering before you an address worthy of this occasion. But permitted by your patience and attention; I will endeavor to show you the nature of such institutions, the manner in which they should be carried on, and lastly the important results which have and yet may arise from such Societies. And as this is an important part of a good education, and intimately connected with it both in acquiring and practicing the same. I trust I shall be pardoned if I should digress in some particulars from what is the fruits of such Societies only to that of Education in general.

In the first place a polemic School or Society is simply a band of persons united under a social compact for the purpose of mental and external improvement. The principal mental improvement is the impetus given our reasoning faculties; though they are benignly influential in the acquisition of knowledge, by causing us to read more, read to better advantage, to observe every thing before us minutely which relates in any way to the subject under consideration and by causing a strict attention to, and reflection on what is advanced in the discussion by the different members of the Society. For most assuredly if we feel that interest which is commonly manifested in such societies: it will call forth a lively and successful reflection on the different ideas we draw from these sources. And it is a principle generally admitted, that due reflection on what we see, on what others have said or written, or any idea which from any source whatever we catch or receive, is as necessary to the acquisition of knowledge as digestion of the food in the stomach is to the strength and power of the body. Hence reflection is figuratively termed digestion. It is certainly in the power of all men, but more particular of young men to keep their minds under better discipline than the most of them do, by reflecting on matters of moment instead of the many trivial circumstances, with which they are so often encumbered. It is certainly matter of deep interest to you that while you are young while your minds are susceptible of lasting impressions and endless improvement, that you cultivate them in a proper manner, in such an order that you may become useful, and qualified for any station in which you may be destined to move. But as has been observed the principal mental improvement is the aid given our reasoning faculties. The term polemic means controversial, or disputatory, whereby a question is discussed by different parties; and by which truth on doubtful subjects can be elicited: for on most of subjects mankind have quite different opinions, and profess principles entirely to the contrary of each other; and the best way of coming at the true merits of any of those principles is to hear the question discussed by equal parties or equal talents on each side, some difficulties arise in such Societies by members being on the side of a question contrary to their true feelings on the subject; but even this is a necessary qualification; for following some branches of business as an attorney may often have to contend for his Client against what he himself really believes to be Justice in the case, and for the encouragement of this part of improvement all questions should be decided by the chair according to the force of argument. But the most useful discussion are those where the members are placed on the side of merit agreeably to their belief, when they can

embark in the debate with zeal and pleasure.

No one pretends to deny that the act of speaking in a proper style is a noble qualification to the young man entering on the stage of a business life. He knows not when he may be publicly attacked on the correctness of his principles, or by the slander and falsehood of the tattler, or he may in time be called to fill important stations in his country, where it may be essentially necessary for him to reason coherently, to stand forth as a pillar of state, and contend for his country's good, in strains of the warmest eloquence.

The external improvement arising from such institutions where properly governed, is of vast importance to the youth. Here they should meet together with social feelings. Here on the altar of useful improvement they should sacrifice every spark of prejudice, and enmity toward each other, and as a band of brothers cultivate every feeling of affability and decorum. They may in this capacity obtain an idea of parliamentary rules, and the customs which characterize the great republican institutions, and councils of our Nation.

They may also learn to act with politeness towards each other, and a proper address and deportment, which will make them easy & agreeable in the most refined circles of Society.

If a young gentleman enters the great arena of life without some such discipline, he appears awkward, he feels awkward and often from bashfulness or timidity suffers himself imposed on rather than take a part in the topic of conversation on his own part in the jests or insinuations of the company. But let a young man be accustomed to rise in the midst of an assembly and discuss some subject until it become no cross or task to him, and you have removed the great obstacle of youthful timidity. You place him at once in a situation where his other acquirements may be of infinite advantage to him. To all his former learning and qualifications, this will add the polish. His deep learned skill in the sciences, in History, in Politics, and even in Divinity can be brought to bear in that light he wishes it, and be clothed in a style most interesting to the company he keeps or the assembly he addresses. "Even ordinary and trivial ideas clothed with a proper style & uttered with graceful accents, is calculated to be better received than the most sublime truths, and ideas, when attended with barbarian provincialisms, and vulgarisms."

The Government in such an institution is an important trait in its character. On constituting this kind of Society we should reflect with due weight upon what manner of laws shall govern us. Let them be of a republican nature. Let us form our Constitution in good faith, and then adhere to it strictly so long as we stand thus committed. And when by the voice of all the members we establish a code of laws, let us yield implicit obedience to them, remembering that it is better to have no law than to fail to comply with its precepts or to enforce obedience to it. And in case any of us fail to discharge our duty agreeably to the rules of the Society, we should boldly come up and stand our trial, and pay up manfully such fine as may be assessed against us. We should elect a President to superintend the Society and watch over the deliberations of the same during the term of his administration. He should at the proper hour of each meeting call the house to order, keep good order during the meeting.

Strictly weigh the different arguments of the debaters and decide the question according to the weight and ingenuity of argument, and when any motion is made by one and seconded by another member, he should put the motion before the house for their decision. A vice President should be elected to take the chair in case of absence of the President whose duty should be the same, and whose authority should be equal to that of the President himself when present. As the anticipation of all Law is transgression and disobedience. When we make laws and organize ourselves into an institution of this kind we should appoint a solicitor to contend for the rights of the Society against delinquents.

A secretary should be appointed to register the transactions of the Society, read the journal of the preceding meeting at each convening of the Society call the roll, &c. A treasurer should furnish stationery with the means provided him by the Society and many other duties on each of the above officers should have a place in your constitution and by laws. Such an institution follows citizens, cannot fail of being infinitely useful to those who embark in it. Such an institution is calculated to bring out the latent talents of our youths and make them shine with proper lustre. Such an institution will advance the interest of our youth by expanding their understanding, by improving their mental faculties, by increasing their store of knowledge; and by opening at once before them a field for youthful enterprise, by the proper improvement of which, they may become useful in their day and time and shining lights in their land and nation.

I long to see the young men of our country more sanguine in this grand means of mental improvement. I long to see them looking forward with anxiety to their destiny, qualifying themselves for usefulness and honor. It is and has been a common rule in most of the Seminaries and Colleges of the United

States to have such Societies in operation, and they have been instrumental in qualifying and sending forth many brilliant and patriotic characters into our country, who have made our Congressional and Legislative hall sacred with their eloquence. While others have been qualified to stand before Kings and Emperors, and there contend for their Countries rights. Witness a Franklin who received his first impetus to reason and speak publicly in such a society as this "where himself and some young men met in the suburbs of Boston weekly and discussed some interesting question." And even in after life as if grateful for the benefit, it had been to him "founded that famous club called the Junto" in the City of Philadelphia whose business it was once a week to discuss "some question in Politics, in History, or Philosophy."—And in the plenitude of our National glory, we have not been able to boast a greater mind than his. The stability of his character and his profound reasoning confounded the noble Lords of Britain. "The penetration of his genius brought forth from the Coast of France the welcome aid of thousands of men and money to assist us in the dark days of the Revolution." And after the cup of his political glory was filled, he prosecuted and effected his designs in fending off the lightnings of the Heavens thereby saving millions of human beings from the ravages of this terrible element.

And young gentlemen I would have you remember that this extraordinary character was favored with but nine months schooling and that before he was twelve years old. Remember that on your own exertion, and virtue depends your fortune. Look at a Sherman who arose from obscure shoemaker to an eminent member in the Halls of Congress. A Herschel was but a poor fifer's boy in the British Army and yet became one of the greatest Astronomers that ever lived.

Felix Grundy in an adjoining State, who received his first information in the legal profession by glancing his eye into his employer's books when he came into his room to make his fires or wait on him in other ways—was afterwards promoted to the enviable station of Attorney General of the United States.

The Hero of New Orleans himself was once a poor Orphan boy, and a prisoner in the British Camp, when he underwent many trying privations for not yielding himself a servant to those tyrannical officers who were as destitute of humanity as a dog is of a soul. Your Education is matter of moment with you at this age. We are informed by history that "when Cataline attempted to overturn the liberties of Rome, he began by corrupting his young men, and forming them into parties of daring and outrage." Knowing well as he did that on them depended the duration or downfall of the Empire. "They are truly the flower of a Nation." The rising hope of Government and Society and while they continue to come forth intelligent and virtuous we may expect National prosperity and National happiness.

But let the lamp of Education go out, let the energy and virtue of our young men be extinguished, and the fatal blow is struck. Our happy country will at once receive a wound from which she will barely ever recover; and will be hurled from the high station in which she stands, among the Nations of the Earth to a state of confusion, anarchy and ruin.

And to prove this position I have only to cite you to the numerous retinue of business. Honorable and intelligent men, who are now engaged in the different departments of our Government, in our Congressional Assemblies and State Legislatures, our Judicial departments of the general and State Governments, our Courts of Admiralty, Officers of the Navy, and the numerous officers of the great Military operations are all actively engaged in transacting the necessary business of the vast Republic.

In the course of Nature within a few years they with all their contemporaries, "will have gone the way of all the Earth" then it is clearly demonstrable that if we fail to educate and bring up young men to fill those various functions, our land will soon become a scene of horror, and our liberty be extinct. Yes the Goddess of Columbia's liberty will have folded her wings on the dome of the Capitol. The dear bought treasure of our Ancestors which was purchased with their blood and many of their lives will fade away ere the nineteenth Century shall be complete and our Republic not renowned in future as Greece and Rome for the splendor of its monuments, and the length of its duration but for the greatness of its immunities the brightness of its prospects, and above all the shortness of its duration.

But this is not like to be the case. This is a land particularly adapted to every species of improvement, we have every climate necessary for our independence and prosperity. Every National advantage for commerce and Navigation. Some among the greatest rivers of the world sweep through our fertile soil, and these are so well improved that in many parts of our Country "the farmer can mount the car, or Steam Boat near his plantation surrounded with his yearly production and in a few days vend it at the Market, and so long as we remain a virtuous and enterprising people, so long as we make reasonable exertions to bring up the rising generation the path of knowledge, literature and virtue and teach them the price of the liberties, how to ap-

preciate and maintain them, we shall still prosper become more refined more wealthy, & more powerful. Our commerce will still be enhanced. Our ships still pass unmolested on the "high seas" and those stripes and stars so dear to every patriotic American will still continue to float independently in the breeze of every Climate under Heaven.

[From the Eutaw Whig.]

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN GREENE.

At a meeting of the Democratic party of Greene, held at the Court House, at Eutaw, on Monday the 9th inst., Col. ALEX. GRAHAM was called to the Chair, and HILLIARD M. JUDGE appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting being explained by the Chairman, the following resolutions were adopted:

1. Resolved, That we will support the nominees of the National Convention for President and Vice President, whether the delegates composing said convention are chosen as the representatives of Districts or States.

2. Resolved, That four Delegates be appointed to attend the State Convention to be held at Tuscaloosa, at such a time as a majority of the counties shall designate, hereby giving our opinion in favor of the second Monday of January next, a day already suggested by some of our friends as the most suitable time.

3. Resolved, That our said Delegates be instructed to oppose the appointment, by the State Convention, of more than two Representatives, to the National Convention, leaving the choice of the others to the respective Congressional Districts.

4. Resolved, That in view of the great importance of establishing correct principles in the organization of such National Convention, (a precedent likely to be followed so long as our present form of Government is unaltered, and political parties exist,) we hold the opinion, that as the number of delegates, from each State, is determined by the number of Representatives in Congress, so the analogy should be preserved in the election, by Congressional Districts, and in the right and duty of the members, then assembled, to vote per capita.

5. Resolved, That as conventions of political parties are altogether voluntary, governed by no fundamental law, and often the means of promoting rather the selfish projects of interested party leaders, than the wisdom and purity of elections, we believe that they should be resorted to as seldom as possible, and that the success of the Democratic party in the next Presidential election, would probably be promoted, by leaving all at liberty to vote for either of our two most prominent candidates, and the final choice between them to Congress.

6. Resolved, That while we are as ready as any others, to submit to the will of a majority, FAIRLY EXPRESSED, in the nomination of a candidate, we claim the privilege, accorded to all, of expressing publicly our preference, which we now do, in favor of JOHN C. CALHOUN.

7. Resolved, That the theory of protection put forth by the Syracuse Convention, forms no part of the Republican creed, we regard government as instituted for the benefit of the whole people, and whenever its powers are directed either directly, or, under the hypocritical guise of protection, to "AGRICULTURE, COMMERCE, and MANUFACTURES"—to the advancement of sectional interest, it departs from the cardinal principle, upon which our Government is founded and such departure, necessarily implies a nullity of Constitutional power.

8. Resolved, That the Chair appoint four Delegates to represent Greene county, pursuant to the second resolution, and that the said Delegates be authorized to supply vacancies.

[Under this resolution, the Chair appointed the following persons as Delegates to said Convention, to wit: Hilliard M. Judge, John McComick, John J. Winston, and Robert B. Waller.]

9. Resolved, That these resolutions be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published.

The meeting then adjourned.

ALEX. GRAHAM, Chm'n.

HILLIARD M. JUDGE, Sec'y.

THE BOTTS.

A INFALLIBLE CURE.—A subscriber of ours, Mr. R. C. Hutchinson, has informed us of a remedy which he has used with unwavering success for many years—and he has had much experience on the subject—having been raised in Kentucky. His father & himself have been engaged in the drover's business—and neither of them ever knew the remedy to fail. It is very simple as follows:

Take a strong tea of sage, sweeten it well. When about milk warm, drench your horse with it. If he will not open his mouth, pour it down his nostrils. It will do just as well, except that it may give him a little cough—but he will soon get over that. If the horse should have the colic, and not the botts, still the sage tea will be good for that.

Mr. H. informs us that he has tried the sage on thieving botts, taken from the maw of a horse after being cut open, and it killed them instantly.—Turpentine they can endure.—They will even live in aquafortis for a while—but the sage is immediately fatal.—S. H. Farmer.

DUTIES OF TAX COLLECTORS.

For the information of Tax Collectors of the different counties of this State, we give the following extract from the law defining the duties of tax collector. See Aikin's Digest, page 414.—Huntsville Dem.

"Sec. 35. All lists of taxes shall be considered as having the force and effect of an execution; and it shall be lawful for all assessors and collectors of taxes, from and after the first day of September in each year, to proceed to make distress and sale of the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of all persons in arrear for taxes, Provided That notice of such sale shall have been given, by advertisement at the door of the court house of the proper county, and at least two other public places within the county, at least ten days previous to the day of sale, where the Distress shall be of the goods and chattels; and where the delinquent has no goods and chattels within the county, then the lands & tenements of said delinquent within the county may be sold by the tax collector, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to satisfy and pay the amount of taxes due from such delinquent, together with all costs and charges accruing thereon; Provided, That the collector shall have given in the nearest newspaper published in the territory in the case of residents within the same at least three months notice; of non-residents at least six months notice, of the time and place of sale, previous to such sale, which notice shall contain a particular description of the land for sale, on what water course it is, by what lands the same is bounded; and to whom the same was granted or by whom the same is now owned or claimed.

DUTIES OF ADMINISTRATORS, &c.

Section 12. It shall be the duty of executors and administrators, within two months after the granting letters testamentary or letters of administration, to publish in some newspaper, printed in the territory, a notice requiring all persons having claims against the estate of their testator or intestate, to exhibit the same within the time limited by law, or the same will be barred; which notice shall state the time of granting such letters testamentary or letters of administration, and shall continue to be published once a week for six weeks.—See Aikin's Digest, page 180.

MEXICAN CURE FOR YELLOW FEVER.—We copied on Monday, from the Mobile Advertiser, a paragraph stating that in Mexico, a common glass tumbler two-thirds full of olive oil, with the juice of two lemons well stirred in the oil, was used as a cure for yellow fever, and that it was almost invariably effective. A gentleman who has resided nine years in Mexico, called on us yesterday to say that there was a slight error in the prescription as published in this Advertiser. He says a tumbler two-thirds full of olive oil, well mixed with the juice of two lemons, and a tea-spoonfull of fine table salt, is the common remedy in that country; that he has seen it used in hundreds of cases, many of them the most desperate he ever knew, and it never failed to produce a cure in a solitary instance! It sometimes causes the patient to vomit; in such cases it should be repeated until the stomach will retain it.

The remedy is certainly a simple one, and we should think worth a trial.

[N. O. Trop.]

SNAKE STORY.

Mr. Joshua Buddington, of North Attleboro, has furnished the providence (R. I.) Chronicle, with the particulars of a snake capture on his farm on the 10th inst. A cow, had been missing several days, and his son, while searching for her, found her lying dead with an enormous serpent entwined around her legs. The lad ran home and a party sallied out to slay the monster. They found that the snake had made an incision into the left side of the udder, through which he had inserted his head about four inches, and was in the act of extracting the milk at the time the party arrived. He was immediately despatched by a tremendous blow from a club given in the region of the neck. On being struck he at once uncoiled from the limbs of the cow drew forth his head, and after gasping three or four times, expired. His back is zebra striped and the belly of a dark green with small black spots, thickly interspersed. Around the neck and directly back of the jaws, are four stripes or rings of a bright yellow color, and just under the throat a small bag or hollow membrane, is suspended filled with a thin liquid substance. The membrane is perfectly transparent and through it the appearance of the contents is dark green. The length of the snake 14 feet 3-circumference around the largest part of the body 1 foot 10 1-2 inches from the end of the upper jaw to the eye 5 inches—width of the head which is very flat 7 1-4 inches.—The species to which the snake belonged has not been ascertained.

[Knazville Register.]

Did you ever reflect, reader upon the strange propensity which almost every man has (until he begins to look back to the time when he was "as good as ever he was") to kick an old hat? Few would go ten miles out of their way to kick a sheep like John Randolph; but universal Humanity is old hat kicking. Hence the juvenile discernment and sure forecast indicated in a trick which we lately saw played by some wag-

gish boys: A "shocking bad hat" was placed seductively near the edge of the sidewalk, looking to a passer by very soft and eligible to a kick that should send it to the middle of the street. We saw one man approach it, with destruction in his aspect, and drawing back, he dealt it a kick that made him recoil a yard or two; with an expression of face that was any thing but pleasing. As he went limping round the corner, we beheld the laughing little rascals, readjusting and concealing the stones in the hat, for another customer. We laughed in our sleep that night; at least so we were told the next morning.

[Knickerbocker.]

SALT PLAIN.—SALT ROCK.—About two hundred miles from Fort Gibson is the great Salt plain. The bed of the river (the Neotungwa, was widened, being near six miles in width, and ten miles in length—the river running by one side of it, through a small channel in the sand, while this upper plain throughout was covered with a crust of salt as white as snow. When within four miles of it, the plain looks like an immense salt lake which had dried up and left the salt in its bed. The salt has a local origin; it comes to the river in a creek, which is very salt. This overflows the plain and leaves the water to crystallize on the surface. Heavy rains will wash the salt away; but the overflow from the creek comes at the same time to bring more salt water for crystallization.—The "Salt Rock," as it is called, is in the bed of the Semanore, a stream south of the one the Great Plain is on, & an immense spring of salt water, rising at the base of a high clay hill, and boils up over a space of one hundred and sixty acres, crystallizing as fast as it reaches the surface, forming a salt all over the cove, so hard that a mattock has been broken in vain attempts to get up a mass of it. The holes where the water comes out are lined with salt as far down as the arm could reach.

FOUR LIVES LOST BY SUFFOCATION AT THE BOTTOM OF A WELL.—A melancholy accident occurred at the Canardiere yesterday, whereby four fellow creatures, in all the vigor of health and strength, were hurried into eternity. A laborer named Delair was employed by Capt. Julien, R. N., to clean out and deepen a well that was on his premises. He had been engaged in this employment for some days, going down and returning out of the well without experiencing any inconvenience, till the afternoon of yesterday, when he was descending he was observed to lose hold of the rope and fall to the bottom. Mr. Julien's youngest son observing him gave the alarm, and without a moment's delay or consideration descended and met with the same fate.

The alarm was then given to neighborhood that two men were lying at the bottom of the well, and among those that soon arrived on the spot were H. N. Jones, Esq. and one of his men named Shields.—The latter offered to go down to rescue his fellow men. He descended five or six feet, when he was observed to quit the rope & fall. By this time the feelings of the bystanders were wrought up to the very highest pitch; and had not Mr. Jones been forcibly held back, he no doubt would have shared the same fate as the three had already suffered.

But for all this, another victim, named Matthew, with a fatality that seems most extraordinary, attempted the rescue; and like those who had made a similar attempt; he met with the same fate, and fell above the other three. By this time means were procured, without risking the lives of any more, to take the bodies of the four unfortunate men out of the well, but when they were brought up, life was extinct in the whole of them.—Quebec Gazette 22d, ult.

A PATENT COFFEE POT.—What is it that some ingenious Yankee will not find out and patent? The last invention is one which found the light in Washington in the shape of a coffee pot. According to the spectator, the improvement consists in arresting and condensing the volatile principle or aroma of the berry, which, by the usual process of boiling, passes off with the steam of evaporation; or when merely filtered fails to a great extent of being evolved. By a simple process, the steam is condensed as fast as it is evaporated, and returned into the pot, thus preserving its entire strength.—The saving demonstrated by actual experiment is over fifty per cent.—one half the quantity of the berry, used in the old process, sufficing to produce the same amount of coffee, of equal strength and far superior flavor. The cost of manufacturing a coffee boiler of this description, is but little more than that for an ordinary one. The inventor is a Mr. Remington of Alabama.

A RASCALLY CONTRIVANCE.—A fellow was arrested and examined at the police office a few days since, on a charge of pocket-picking. He had a beautiful ring on one of his fingers, which attracted considerable attention. A nearer inspection proved it to be something more than a ring. On pressing a spring neatly "fixed" upon the inner rim of the ring, a small, keen, crescent-shaped blade, nearly half an inch in length, made its appearance. We can conceive of no contrivance better calculated to aid the pick-pocket in his peculiar vocation than this. With common care and a liberal share of adroitness, he can cut pockets with facility, nor expose himself to much danger in the operation.

[Albany Citizen.]

Jacksonville Republican.

Wednesday, November 8, 1843.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
JOHN C. CALHOUN.
Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

Democratic Banner.

"Free trade—low duties—no debts—separation from banks—economy—retrenchment and a strict adherence to the Constitution. Victory, in such a cause, will be great and glorious; and if its principles be faithfully and firmly adhered to, after it is achieved, much will redound to the honor of those by whom it will have been won; and long will it perpetuate the Liberty and Prosperity of the Country."—JOHN C. CALHOUN.

THE PRESIDENCY.

In 1840 the Democratic party used extraordinary efforts to re-elect Mr. Van Buren. Many of the ablest men in our country renounced their ordinary pursuits for the time, and became itinerant orators in his behalf. Numbers of the most skillfully conducted and most influential presses, monthly, weekly and daily published and reiterated every argument in his favor, which ingenuity could suggest or truth tolerate. He was in the full possession of the immense patronage of the Presidential office—and no man knew better than he, how to realize the benefits of that mighty influence.

Yet with all these advantages, and others that will suggest themselves to the reader, nineteen States voted to turn him out of office! The votes showed that there then was a majority of the people against him of near one hundred and forty thousand!

It is too clear for argument, that he cannot be re-elected, unless a portion of those who voted against him in 1840, can be induced to vote for him in 1844. Well, is there a class of men who did then vote against him but who will now vote for him?—Is there a single man of that description in our whole country? If so, where does he live, and what is his name? We do not know even one of such a class. We have often made the same enquiries of ardent Van Buren men, and they have not been able to point out such an one to us.

Are these stubborn facts to be disregarded? With these "lights" before them, will the Democratic party "feel safe" in hazarding their acknowledged ascendancy, upon the chances of Mr. Van Buren's re-election? Why should they thus brave that displeasure so signally manifested by the people against him? Must they surrender their well deserved popularity, because he has been rejected by the people? Must they make themselves odious to the people, because he has long since become so? Already our party and its principles have sustained one defeat, in attempting to sustain him. They did all that honorable men dare do, or could do for him. They could not do more for him now, than they did then. Are they again to be put in requisition for him? Are they to understand that the country is never to have another Democratic President until he is re-elected?

It is almost beyond endurance, that one man should thus attempt to "fasten himself" as a mill stone around the necks of more than a million of Democratic voters!—There is, however, yet one hope of relief—the Democracy can remedy this grievance.—If after having once prostrated the party, he is not content to let them rise; they have the power to throw off his dead weight, and rise in spite of him. But as long as they consent to carry him, they cannot rise.—If they join themselves to him as their idol, the people will deal with them, as they did with that idol in 1840.

The means now being used by Mr. Van Buren's friends to restore him to power, must aggravate and increase the popular dislike for him. Look at the proceedings of the Syracuse Convention. Here you see his friends decide against the appointment of Delegates to the National Convention by the people themselves. Here you see them decide that a State Convention, (and not the people directly) should appoint these Delegates.—Does not this show that these friends of Van Buren fear to trust their men to the people? Does it not show that they rely for success, upon artful management in State Conventions, and not upon the popular favor.—And how else can it be than that a free people should feel disgust for such contrivers and such contrivances?

We greatly dislike to be compelled to say these things. But there seems to be a settled determination on the part of some of the old leaders and Editors of our party, who have inseparably linked their destinies with Mr. Van Buren's, to force Mr. Van Buren on the party for the next Presidential campaign. We are aware that the influence of these old leaders and Editors, is very great. And the only way in which we can prevent them from imposing on the people, is to present facts to the people and reason on them, as we have tried to do in this article. These old leaders and Edi-

tors are true game; and they have fought for Mr. Van Buren so long, and have been "licked" so badly with him, that they have "got their dander up," and like many a brave man, who has been overpowered in a fight, they wish to have the fight over again. Well, there is too much of passion, and not enough of reason in such a course. It showed courage, but it does not show sense.—If these old party leaders and Editors who are so anxious to fight the battle over again for Mr. Van Buren, could take all the "licking" and damage to themselves, we should not make any serious objections to their fighting until they were content. But if we were to fight over that battle again, and be routed again, when could we reasonably expect to see our party restored to power? With Henry Clay in the Presidential chair, and the Protective Tariff and Bank party in power,—who could foresee or foretell the injury that would result to our Country?—There is too much at stake in the next contest, to risk it upon Mr. Van Buren. Give us another candidate. Give us Calhoun—the people's candidate—and we are invincible.

IMPORTANT.

The reader will find in the correspondence of the Mobile Tribune, in the letter of Mr. Wise, and in the Editorial articles from the Richmond Enquirer and Petersburg Republican—all of which are published below—matter for patriotic deliberation.

It seems that great Britain is attempting to secure, by artful negotiation; Texas as one of her Provinces, and the abolition of slavery within the limits of Texas.—And strange to say, Mr. Ritchie of the Richmond Enquirer, thinks that this topic "Should not have been touched at this time, on such an occasion and in this shape"—alluding to the patriotic letter of Mr. Wise!—Why not touch at this time? Does Mr. Ritchie fear that his friend Van Buren will not prove true to his Country on this question?—The people of this country ought to know "at this time," all that Great Britain is doing to their injury. And we blush for Mr. Ritchie, when we see him condemn Mr. Wise for placing this important subject before the people.—Mr. Ritchie shows in this that he has been so long associated with political tacticians, that he has come to believe, that no important matter should be suffered to go before the people until it has been "cut and dried" by a few leading politicians.—Mr. Van Buren will be forced to come out on the question. No Patriot would dodge it. We are a free people, and Great Britain never can be allowed to interfere in our domestic affairs. The man who will not come boldly forth for the Independence of our country, is doomed to disgrace. "He that dallies is a dastard he that doubts is condemned."

We heartily concur in the sentiments contained in the letter of Mr. Wise and in the article from the Petersburg Republican—and recommend them specially to the attention of our readers.—Without saying more, we submit to the public, the following selections.

Correspondence of the Mobile Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 25, 1843.

GENTLEMEN: We have by the arrival of the schooner Galveston from Texas, very important rumors and intelligence, which have created some agitation here. You will find it narrated in the correspondence of the Tribune, the writer of which, that paper states is one whose information is drawn from the best sources. The following portion of it will find worth laying before your readers.

"General Murphy [our Charge d'Affairs to Texas.] Suspected some secret machinations between the British and Texian Governments, highly detrimental to the United States interests, and forthwith set about discovering the nature of the mystery. This he was enabled to do during President Houston's absence at the Indian Treaty Ground.—He being furnished with well authenticated and undoubted copies of the entire treasonable correspondence held by the President with the representatives of the British and Mexican Governments—binding himself to send commissioners to recognize the nominal sovereignty of Mexico, provided that government will thereupon cede Texas to Great Britain, for a consideration! Texas will then be a British province, by cession from Mexico and consent of the Executive of the Republic!—the confirmation of the Senate and sanction of the Senate and sanction of the people can be relied on (it is supposed,) after sustaining the ordeal which the President has led them through. Once a province of Great Britain, and the immediate abolition of slavery follows as a matter of course; but a consideration is secured for the slave holder. Free ports, cheap goods, smuggling, and the consequent influx of European population, will soon compensate the people for the empty name of a republic, which has mocked their ears during Houston's arbitrary reign. But what, you ask, is to be the *Traitor's* reward? GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR LIFE, WITH A LARGE SALARY AND HIGH SOUNDING TITLE will bribe Houston to sell his country!—The correspondence which I allude to fully explains the mystery of the President's war against the Navy. The vessels were to be sold in New Orleans last spring; after which the Mexican Navy were to take Galveston, and control the coast; to be secured by a formidable inland invasion. The cession to

England was then to follow, by agreement and the people of Texas would look upon their new masters as very saviors, and adopt any form of government that their deliverers might prescribe. The *contingent* of Commodore Moore defeated this well contrived plan, and he deserves the execration of every lover of the "British policy." Believe that a plan is now maturing for the delivery of Texas into the hands of Mexico this fall. Pray God that the Galveston caucus may prove successful in electing the President as Commodore Moore was last spring. I fear that the prolonged detention of Mr. Abell, bearer of despatches, will operate most injuriously on the affairs of Texas for things are hastening to a grand denouement, which will prove fatal to the young Republic, unless the Eagle can rescue the victim from Lion's claws!

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24th, 1843.

To Messrs B. F. Dahney, T. W. S. Gregory and others, committee.

Gentlemen: Yours of the 16th instant, addressed to me in Philadelphia, reached me in this city yesterday. Nothing would give me more pleasure than to accept your very kind invitation, to partake with you and with my friend Mr. Hunter, of the public dinner you propose to give him in King William, on the 29th inst. But, I regret to say, I have been detained necessarily so long from home and business, by family affliction, that it will not be in my power to enjoy the pleasure which I know I should feel in a short interchange of sentiments with the "democratic citizens" of your country.

I shall assuredly continue to oppose every measure in Congress deemed by me "detrimental to the whole country," and particularly those obviously injurious to that section in which we live." From the movements of Great Britain abroad, particularly on the relations of Mexico and Texas, and of the latter to the United States, and from combinations of political abolitionists—for they are divided now into political and religious—at home, I foresee the most imminent dangers to our southern institutions, tending fearfully and certainly to the subversion of rights founded and established by the federal constitution, and of course, to a violent breach, or the destruction, of that constitution itself. The foreign news is ominous. The debates in Parliament, the questions and answers of Brougham and Aberdeen openly develop the fact, known to me for some time past, that Great Britain is interposing her colossal power between Mexico and Texas, to establish the independence of the latter on the condition of emancipation of her slaves, with the view, as her main object, of abolishing slavery in the United States. This presents a new and most momentous question for the democratic and the American spirit of this nation to solve. It is not whether slavery shall be abolished in the North American slave states and territories, but whether the slavery and all the other institutions of the United States shall be touched, disturbed, or interfered with in any manner, directly or indirectly. By Great Britain, treating with third powers, against or without at least our consent, or our being even a party to the diplomacy or negotiation which disposes of our purely domestic concerns? Whilst we are contending in Virginia, that our own federal government itself has not the power to meddle with slavery in the states, territories, or districts of this union, England is officially boasting, that she is attempting to abolish it throughout the North American continent, by her intervention in the affairs of Mexico and Texas. Thus the question of slavery has become at last a national one, and no longer, remains a sectional question. It is no longer, shall the northern fanatics be allowed to defraud or force us out of our rights?

The northern as well as the southern democracy—aye, the northern as well as the southern Americanism of our people will answer this question but in one way—with one voice. North America belongs to Republics, to freedom and the brave who will defend it! Let philanthropic kings and princes have and possess the worn out old world of monarchies, that would yoke in chains of bondage, white as well as black slaves—this new world belongs to a liberty never known to Europe, and which Europe would destroy under the very pretext of emancipating slaves! England's philanthropy is the love of commerce and the lust of universal dominion. If she be allowed to interfere with African slavery in any of its relations touching our interest or institutions on this continent, how long would it be before she would control some other establishment besides slavery in our country? How long before she would have Mexico and Texas in the condition she has placed old Spain? And after we have stood supinely by and seen her avail herself of the weakness of our sister republics, exhausted by wars with each other, to interpose in their settlement of differences; how can we expect her not to take the lion's share of the spoil of this hemisphere, as she has of all the continents, and of all the seas of the world? I dread England's rapacity. She hates the United States; we alone upon earth, stand in the way of her domination; she is wise, crafty and hypocritical, and has a party of fanatics among ourselves, composed of partly political and partly religious crusaders, against our constitution and forms of government, to aid her power, unparalleled in the history of nations. There is but one stand to be taken, and I am for taking that stand immediately. It is the stand of Mr. Monroe, when, during his administration, the Holy Alliance audaciously threatened to dispose of some other American destinies. It was then that in calm and sublime dignity, he warned the crowned heads of Europe; that the United States would not submit to their unauthorized interference in American affairs, either north or south of the equator. He, in effect, told Europe that legitimacy should not be allowed a foothold on the virgin soil of the continent of republics. That the republics of the now,

were united by a common instinct, against either the open or insidious aggression of the kings of the old world. That they should not, under any pretext—and the pretext is now to abolish slavery—extend their slavery over any portion of American lands, laid out for a heritage for the free. That Americans of every border should be left to the regulations and disposition of their own affairs. That if the Holy Alliance interposed on the one hand, the United States would on the other. So I would say now to England: "You shall not interpose at all, to the injury of, or interference with our institutions in any way whatever, if you do, it shall be at your peril and cost. I will defend my own institutions, at least, against your intervention." How? Texas is bone of our bone, flesh of our flesh." Ver Sat. Sup.

With thanks, gentlemen, and the wish that you will accept the subjoined toast, I am most truly yours,

HENRY A. WISE.

England and Mexico—Texas and the United States; whatever we may do with slavery on this continent ourselves, no European power shall intrude upon its domestic relations.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

There are two remarkable letters in the published correspondence—one from Mr. Wise, (which letter was published in the Tribune of Wednesday last) who dwells on the topic of Texas. We are disposed to think that it should not have been touched at this time, on such an occasion, and in this shape, by a member of congress; because, if we regard the givings out in the Madisonian, and the duties of the executive it may come before that body in another form. The president has probably instructed our minister abroad upon the subject, and may have some information to communicate about it at the next session of congress. If England, should indeed, undertake to meddle with our concerns—to make any attempt, through Texas, to operate on the south to plant her foot upon a single inch of our continent, or to stretch out her hand for the purpose, or with the effect of interfering with our institutions, we cannot doubt that not only every man in the south, but every patriot in the north, will be ready to stand by their country, in the vindication of their rights. We were warmly for the annexation of Texas, and shame, double shame upon John Quincy Adams, who has been most warmly opposed to it, for it was he—that very man, who most contributed, while secretary of state, to give it away, when it fairly belonged to us—because it was rightfully, as far as the Perfidy, a portion of Louisiana, acquired for us, and claimed for us, and by our illustrious Jefferson. We know not how far the citizens of Texas may be still disposed to unthence fortune with ours, and put by the insidious cup which is now offered to their lips by Great Britain.—When the annexation was laid upon the shelf some years ago, no man was more anxious, and none attempted more, on the 3d day of March, 1837—the very last day—the very last night of General Andrew Jackson's administration, than ourselves to obtain the recognition of Texian Independence from the dominion of Mexico. How deeply and sincerely we sympathized in fate and fortunes of Texas, the columns of the Enquirer will show. We shall not be found backward in our duty when the country shall be called on to adopt similar measures to counteract any sinister designs which may be found to pervade the British cabinet. We hope that every patriot in the United States, (excluding, of course, John Q. Adams and his fanatical crew) will do his duty to his country—to his whole country. But we protest most solemnly, against permitting a subject like this, of such grave and serious importance—one touching so vitally both our foreign and domestic relations, to mingle in the Presidential contest, as we fear we witnessed some weeks since—and to excite new sources of contention and party strife, at a time, too, perhaps the least propitious for the free discussion and calm consideration of so vital a subject. Who is there at the present moment, with the glimmering lights now before him, who is prepared to decide unqualifiedly what course ought to be adopted—what would be most consistent with the dignity and rights of our country? To enable us to do this most wisely, will require both time and the best information from the executive head of our government. We do full justice to the motives of the writer of this letter, whilst, we have some doubts of the policy of throwing it, on this occasion, and from so distinguished a quarter before the public.

From the Petersburg Republican.

TEXAS.

We are pleased to learn that at the dinner given in King William to Mr. Hunter, the important subject of the annexation of Texas occupied much of the attention of the meeting.

We give the letter of Mr. Wise, addressing the committee of invitation. We are proud to find this gallant and high minded Virginian with us on this subject. It is one on which patriotism should call the whole country to unite—to us, of the South, it is one on which not only our interest, but our safety requires that we should present an undivided front.

A friend in Richmond, who agreed with us entirely in our views said: "but do not let this have anything to do with the Presidential question." We asked him if he was afraid of Mr. Van Buren? He said "no"; but that the whigs would make capital out of it." We told him, and we say now on this question, we know no party but the party of our friends and our home; the party of our friends, our relatives. "Let it have anything to do with the Presidential election?"—not we. All action bearing on our domestic institutions is above—beyond, the party contests of the day. The ties, the duties, the affections they involve, place them in a position where every southern man should learn to consider that no other institution can compare with their importance, and that he is bound by every principle of honor, by every association feeling, to let

them stand alone, prominent above all other considerations, and commanding from him the most solicitous care, the most vigilant watchfulness, and the most determined support.

None need entertain a fear that we will ever allow this question to be mixed up with principles involved in the Presidential contest. He who is not with us here, is against us every where. If we thought that Mr. Van Buren, or any other Presidential candidate, were unsound on this vital point, we should forget all else, and he could never receive from as aught than the most unrelenting opposition.

Our object at present, is to bring the subject fully to the view of the people—to direct their attention to it, and when it is clearly before them, to suggest such action as may be deemed most requisite.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE BRITISH STEAMER.

The news by the Hibernia reached this city yesterday morning. In a commercial point of view, it was highly favorable. Cotton has advanced ½ cent since the last arrival, and business of every kind continues to present the appearances of decided improvement.

Politically, the news is not very important. The agitation in Ireland continues with increased intensity. Mr. O'Connell's first move on the political chess board, namely, the establishment of Repeal Arbitrators, has succeeded admirably. It is, however, rumored that the British Government is becoming galled, and is about to adopt measures to put a stop to the next move. We shall see, but we do not expect any important crisis until about the middle of next January.

Montgomery Adv.

THE LATE ELECTIONS.

We give some of the returns from the different States in our columns to day.

In Pennsylvania, the result has turned out more favorably than we were led to anticipate from the news we received last week. In the Senate the Democrats will have 23; the Whigs 10. In the House the Democrats will have 10 or 11 majority. The election of Canal Commissions, which is said to be the best criterion of the strength of the parties, gives the Democrats a majority of about 10,000 in the State.

In Ohio, from which State complete returns have not yet reached us, the Democrats have either succeeded in having a tie in the Legislature, or securing a majority; they have succeeded in carrying the Senate.

In New Jersey, the Democrats have carried the whole delegation to Congress and a large majority in the Legislature.—*Id.*

We call the particular attention of our readers to the following article from the American Sentinel, an old and influential democratic paper in Philadelphia. Since the elections in Louisiana and Alabama, the democratic party, with the single exception of New Jersey, has relapsed into the weakness which it displayed in 1840; and the moral furnished by this, latter state serves only to give point to the lesson which these defeats should inculcate.

In Georgia, some weeks before the election, the Van Buren portion of the democratic party openly exhibited its hostility to the nominations made by the state convention and after the election the friends of these malcontents, and papers publishing letters from them, frankly acknowledged that they had been *prevailing* during the election. meaning, we presume, that they felt too little interest to go to the polls. The result was defeat, where we should have been victorious.

In Tennessee, the Party was committed to Mr. Van Buren, through Mr. Polk, one of the principal candidates with him for the Vice Presidency. There were in that state no discussions between him and other candidates for the preference of the democratic party. The election terminated in a disastrous defeat, and afterwards, some of the democratic papers there, which preferred Mr. Van Buren, distinctly attributed that defeat to his unpopularity and urged, therefore, that the party should have a new candidate. There was rebellion against the nomination of Mr. Van Buren or Mr. Polk, as there was in Georgia against the nominees of the party—hence the defeats in these states have no analogy to show that Mr. Calhoun is as unpopular in the one as Mr. Van Buren is in the other. In Tennessee the most thorough democrats predicted defeat from Mr. Van Buren's unpopularity; in the other, democrats of all shades felt assured of a glorious victory. In Tennessee the party was united, and failed; in Georgia, the party was divided and failed. In the former, all the democrats, united on Mr. Van Buren's popularity, had not the strength to elect their candidates; in the latter, the democrats united on Mr. Calhoun's strength, could have swept all before them; but being divided, they failed.

The argument as applied to the other States is thus carried out by the Sentinel. It says: The result of the recent elections in Tennessee, Maryland and Georgia, has excited no inconsiderable alarm in the minds of many democrats, and has greatly revived the drooping spirits of the friends of Henry Clay. The lesson taught by the elections in Pennsylvania, is of the same character and is scarcely less impressive. They demonstrate, that the attempt to force a particular candidate upon the people will be resisted; openly by some, and not less effectively by others, who prefer withdrawing from the contest. Within a few days that have elapsed since the election in Pennsylvania, letters have been received in this city from sound and active democrats in the interior, expressing their apprehensions of the danger to the party which will result from the pertinacious determination that has been evinced in certain quarters, to nominate as a candidate for the next presidency, a gentleman who has already filled that office for one term, and who signally failed to be re-elected, when in possession of the whole patronage of the national government. These gentlemen urge their friends to in-

stead save the party from another defeat. They rely on the patriotism of the candidate in question to relieve the democracy from the unpleasant position in which it will be placed, if such a nomination is made. The fact of such letters having been received in this city, and the character of their authors is known to many besides ourselves; and we refer to them only for the purpose of exciting the attention of democratic friends to the subject. This election also proves that party leaders may sometimes be misinformed respecting the real sentiments of the people on important public questions, and do not discover their error until defeat stares them in the face.

In our sister state New Jersey, the democrats have been enabled triumphantly to sweep the state, by not permitting the friends of either of the democratic candidates to be proscribed, and by going for those measures of reform which were really called for by the popular voice. Even in that state we hazard nothing in confidently predicting that the nomination of the gentleman to whom we refer will inevitably result in restoring the whigs to power.

On this subject the Daily Kentuckian says: "every indication shows that the democracy in the present spirit will not concentrate upon Mr. Van Buren, and it is to be hoped that his friends will not push matters so far that all attempts at conciliation will be vain. They have made a misstep in New York, and a retrograde movement will be far better than to push headlong onward to the utter distraction and disunion of the party."

A writer in the National Intelligencer has the following fling at his cotemporaries. "In the poverty of that old Saxon speech which we ourselves once used, before our laws and our language grew so far-spread so diffuse, men were wont to say 'like' where they are now say 'similar,' or 'be fore' where they now say 'previously' & 'antecedently.' Who so illiterate now as to say 'go?' Nobody: 'progress' is now the word. We 'walk' no more—not that every one keeps his coach or is ever getting on horseback bodily, as in his style; but even on our own legs we never condescend to do less than to 'promenade' or to 'perambulate.' Pig feeders will expatiate to you, with a Ciceronian pomp, upon the beauties of 'a splendid sow,' a 'magnificent shot,' or 'an exquisite barrow,' while the shop keeper and the grocer dilate upon 'a superb piece of tow linen,' or 'an unparalleled muddling of bacon,' or 'an incomparable side of sole leather.'"

Sheriff Sale.

BY virtue of an execution issued from the County Court of Benton County and to me directed, I will expose to public sale to the highest bidder, for cash, before the Court house door in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in December next, the north east quarter of section thirty six, township thirteen, Range eight—also the east half of north east fourth of section twenty three; township fourteen, Range eight, and also all the interest that Thomas R. Williams has in and to the west half of section twenty seven, township fourteen, Range eight, in the Coosa Land District—levied on as the property of said Thomas R. Williams, to satisfy said execution in favor of Andrew Donaldson, endorsee &c.

R. S. PORTER, Sheriff.

Nov. 4, 1843.—At—\$5.

Attention Benton Guards.
YOU will meet at the Court house on Saturday next at 12 o'clock for Inspection and Drill in full uniform.

By order of the Captain,

Wm. RAMEY, O. S.

Nov. 6, 1843.

William B. Martin

AND

R. G. Earle,

Thankful for the patronage heretofore extended to them individually, would beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally that they have associated in the practice of the Law in the firm name of MARTIN & EARLE. Professional business entrusted to their care will meet with prompt attention.

Office at Jacksonville Benton Co. Ala. the same formerly occupied by Wm. B. Martin.

Nov. 8, 1843.—*Id.*

Pay up!

THE subscribers to the Jacksonville Jockey Club are hereby notified to come forward immediately and pay up, in order that the purses may be arranged. The time is short, and it is hoped this notice will not be disregarded.

D. P. FORNEY, Sec'y.

Nov. 1, 1843.
O. N. B. The members of the Jockey Club will please meet at the office of the Sec'y on Saturday, Nov. 11, 1843.

NOTICE.

TAKEN and committed to the Jail of Cedar Bluff, Cherokee County, Alabama, on Friday the 16th inst. a dark mulatto boy named JOE, about five feet eight inches high—heavy made, about thirty-five years of age and says that he belongs to Hiram Cooley of the State of South Carolina.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove his property and pay the charges accruing on the same, or he will be dealt with according to the provisions of the statute in such cases made and provided.

LANSFORD STALLINGS, Jailor.

Sept. 27, 1843.—At—\$5 00.

Blank Commissions

TO TAKE DEPOSITIONS
With printed directions attached
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

By the President of the United States.

IN pursuance of law, I, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales will be held at the undermentioned land office in the State of Louisiana, at the periods hereinafter designated, to wit:

At the Land Office at NEW ORLEANS, commencing on Monday, the thirtieth day of November next, for the disposal of the unappropriated vacant public lands, to which no "private claims" are alleged under existing laws, within the limits of the undermentioned townships and parts of townships, viz:

South of the 31st degree of Latitude, East of the meridian, and West of the Mississippi river.

Fractional township twelve, east of Grand river; fractional sections twenty-two, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, thirty-five, thirty-six, thirty-seven, thirty-eight, thirty-nine, and forty, in township fifteen; and fractional township sixteen, of range twelve.

Fractional township sixteen, of range thirteen.

Fractional sections thirty-two and thirty-three, in township twenty-three and fractional sections two, three, four, five, ten, eleven and twelve, in township twenty-four, of range fifteen.

Sections one, eleven, twelve, thirteen, and fourteen, and sections eighteen to thirty-six, inclusive, in township nineteen; township twenty; sections one to six, inclusive, eleven to fifteen, inclusive, twenty-two, twenty-three, and twenty-four, and twenty-seven to thirty, inclusive, in township twenty-one, of range sixteen.

Township twenty, sections one to eleven, inclusive, and seventeen, eighteen, and twenty-one, in township twenty-one, of range seventeen.

Sections five, eight, seventeen, twenty-one, and twenty-eight, in township twenty-two, and fractional section twenty-five in township twenty-three, of range eighteen.

Fractional sections twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, and thirty, in township twenty-three, of range nineteen.

Fractional sections nineteen, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, and thirty, in township twenty-three; fractional sections three, four, five, and nine to fourteen, inclusive, in township twenty-four of range twenty.

Fractional sections seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, and twenty-one, in township twenty-three, and fractional sections seven, eight, fifteen, seventeen, and eighteen, above designated; otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

Sections one to four inclusive, ten to fifteen inclusive, and twenty-one to thirty inclusive, in township fifteen; sections thirteen, fourteen, nineteen, twenty, and twenty-two to thirty inclusive, in township sixteen; sections twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, thirty-four, and thirty-five, in township seventeen; sections three and four, and nine to fifteen inclusive, and twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, and thirty-six, in township eighteen; sections five, six, eight, seventeen, twenty-one, twenty-eight, and thirty-three, in township twenty; sections three, four, ten, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-three, twenty-six, thirty-four, and thirty-five, in township twenty-one; sections three, four, nine, ten, eleven, fourteen, and fifteen, and twenty-one to twenty-nine inclusive, and thirty three to thirty-six inclusive, in township twenty-two; sections one, two, three, ten, eleven, twelve, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-seven, and thirty-four, in township twenty-three; and fractional sections four and ten, in township twenty-four, of range twenty-two.

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Sections two to eleven inclusive, fourteen and fifteen, and seventeen to twenty-two inclusive, and twenty-seven to thirty-three inclusive, in township seventeen; sections five to eight inclusive, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-four and twenty-nine to thirty-four inclusive, and thirty-six, in township eighteen; sections one, two, five, six, eight, seventeen, twenty-one, twenty-eight, and thirty-three, in township twenty; sections three, four, ten, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-three, twenty-six, thirty-four, and thirty-five, in township twenty-one; sections three, four, nine, ten, eleven, fourteen, and fifteen, and twenty-one to twenty-nine inclusive, and thirty three to thirty-six inclusive, in township twenty-two; sections one, two, three, ten, eleven, twelve, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-seven, and thirty-four, in township twenty-three; and fractional sections four and ten, in township twenty-four, of range twenty-two.

Sections two to eleven inclusive, fourteen and fifteen, and seventeen to twenty-two inclusive, and twenty-seven to thirty-three inclusive, in township seventeen; sections five to eight inclusive, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-four and twenty-nine to thirty-four inclusive, and thirty-six, in township eighteen; sections one, two, five, six, eight, seventeen, twenty-one, twenty-eight, and thirty-three, in township twenty; sections three, four, ten, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-three, twenty-six, thirty-four, and thirty-five, in township twenty-one; sections three, four, nine, ten, eleven, fourteen, and fifteen, and twenty-one to twenty-nine inclusive, and thirty three to thirty-six inclusive, in township twenty-two; sections one, two, three, ten, eleven, twelve, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-seven, and thirty-four, in township twenty-three; and fractional sections four and ten, in township twenty-four, of range twenty-two.

Sections two to eleven inclusive, fourteen and fifteen, and seventeen to twenty-two inclusive, and twenty-seven to thirty-three inclusive, in township seventeen; sections five to eight inclusive, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-four and twenty-nine to thirty-four inclusive, and thirty-six, in township eighteen; sections one, two, five, six, eight, seventeen, twenty-one, twenty-eight, and thirty-three, in township twenty; sections three, four, ten, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-three, twenty-six, thirty-four, and thirty-five, in township twenty-one; sections three, four, nine, ten, eleven, fourteen, and fifteen, and twenty-one to twenty-nine inclusive, and thirty three to thirty-six inclusive, in township twenty-two; sections one, two, three, ten, eleven, twelve, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-seven, and thirty-four, in township twenty-three; and fractional sections four and ten, in township twenty-four, of range twenty-two.

Sections two to eleven inclusive, fourteen and fifteen, and seventeen to twenty-two inclusive, and twenty-seven to thirty-three inclusive, in township seventeen; sections five to eight inclusive, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-four and twenty-nine to thirty-four inclusive, and thirty-six, in township eighteen; sections one, two, five, six, eight, seventeen, twenty-one, twenty-eight, and thirty-three, in township twenty; sections three, four, ten, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-three, twenty-six, thirty-four, and thirty-five, in township twenty-one; sections three, four, nine, ten, eleven, fourteen, and fifteen, and twenty-one to twenty-nine inclusive, and thirty three to thirty-six inclusive, in township twenty-two; sections one, two, three, ten, eleven, twelve, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-seven, and thirty-four, in township twenty-three; and fractional sections four and ten, in township twenty-four, of range twenty-two.

Sections forty-one and forty-two, in township twenty; sections three to ten inclusive, sections fifteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, thirty-five, and thirty-six, in township twenty-one; and fractional sections one and two, in township twenty-two, of range twenty-eight.

Sections four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, fourteen and fifteen, in township twenty-two, of range twenty-nine.

Fractional sections one, two, and three, in township twenty-one; and sections or lost three, four, five, and six, in township twenty-four of range thirty.

Sections or lots one to fifteen inclusive, and seventeen to twenty-six inclusive, in township twenty-one; sections of lots one to thirty-five (except sixteen) inclusive, in township twenty-two; sections or lots one to sixty-two (except sixteen) inclusive, in township twenty-three; sections or lots one to fifteen inclusive, seventeen and nineteen to thirty-seven inclusive, in township twenty-four of range thirty-one.

Sections or lots one to forty-four inclusive (except sixteen), in township twenty-two; sections or lots one to twelve, inclusive, in township twenty-three, of range thirty-two.

Sections or lots one to seven inclusive, in township twenty-two, and sections or lots one to fifteen inclusive, and seventeen and nineteen to thirty-seven inclusive, in township twenty-three of range thirty-three.

Lands appropriated by law, for the use of schools, military, or other purposes, will be excluded from sale.

The sales will each be kept open for two weeks, (unless the lands are sooner disposed of,) and no longer; and no private entries of land, in the townships so offered, will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, this eighth day of June, Anno Domini 1843.

JOHN TYLER.

By the President:
THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Notice to Pre-emption Claimants.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any lands within the limits of the townships above enumerated is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the proper land office, and make payment therefor as soon as practicable after seeing this notice, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the township, embracing the tract claimed, above designated; otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE.

POSTPONEMENT

Of public sale of United States lands in the New Orleans district, in the State of Louisiana.

Notice is hereby given that the public sale of land ordered by Executive proclamation, dated the 8th of June, 1843, is to be held at the Land Office at New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, to commence on Monday, the 13th day of November next, will be postponed until, and commence on, Monday, the 1st day of January next.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this 13th day of October, A. D. 1843.

JOHN TYLER.

By the President:
THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

FREE TRADER.

THE undersigned proposes to publish a newspaper in the City of Tuscaloosa, devoted to politics and miscellany. The main object of the paper will be the support and extension of the principles of the party in politics denominated democratic; and what the writer means by democracy has been amply expressed in the following words of the great Carolina Senator:

"Free Trade; Low Duties; No Debt; Separation from Banks; Economy; Retrenchment; and a strict adherence to the Constitution."

It will be the aim of the paper to contribute all its zeal and ability to the election of Mr. CALHOUN as President; & the undersigned promises he will "dare do all that may become a man," a gentleman, and patriot, to attain that great good and happy consummation of the labor and patriotic hopes of our gallant party. The friends of Mr. Calhoun in this State, and "their name is legion," all profess a desire to have an organ an exponent of their sentiments and preferences at the capital of the State; and if the undersigned meets, with that encouragement he doubts not he shall receive, the first number of the FREE TRADER will be published on the first Monday in December next, that being the first day of the ensuing session of the Legislature.

The paper will be as large as the Monitor or Flag published in Tuscaloosa. Price Four Dollars, payable on receipt of the first number, or five dollars at the expiration of the subscription year.

It is the intention of the subscriber to become a candidate for State Printer.

Address the undersigned at either Marion or Tuscaloosa.

SAMUEL A. TOWNES.

Marion, Perry co. Ala., Oct. 6, 1843.

The papers in this State will please copy.

MUSIC.

THE undersigned have just received a quantity of SOUTHERN HARMONIES for sale on Commission at 25 cents per dozen or 12 per copy Cash.

P. HUDSON & Co.

June 1st 1844.

Sections two to eleven inclusive, fourteen and fifteen, and seventeen to twenty-two inclusive, and twenty-seven to thirty-three inclusive, in township seventeen; sections five to eight inclusive, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-four and twenty-nine to thirty-four inclusive, and thirty-six, in township eighteen; sections one, two, five, six, eight, seventeen, twenty-one, twenty-eight, and thirty-three, in township twenty; sections three, four, ten, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-three, twenty-six, thirty-four, and thirty-five, in township twenty-one; sections three, four, nine, ten, eleven, fourteen, and fifteen, and twenty-one to twenty-nine inclusive, and thirty three to thirty-six inclusive, in township twenty-two; sections one, two, three, ten, eleven, twelve, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-seven, and thirty-four, in township twenty-three; and fractional sections four and ten, in township twenty-four, of range twenty-two.

Sections two to eleven inclusive, fourteen and fifteen, and seventeen to twenty-two inclusive, and twenty-seven to thirty-three inclusive, in township seventeen; sections five to eight inclusive, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-four and twenty-nine to thirty-four inclusive, and thirty-six, in township eighteen; sections one, two, five, six, eight, seventeen, twenty-one, twenty-eight, and thirty-three, in township twenty; sections three, four, ten, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-three, twenty-six, thirty-four, and thirty-five, in township twenty-one; sections three, four, nine, ten, eleven, fourteen, and fifteen, and twenty-one to twenty-nine inclusive, and thirty three to thirty-six inclusive, in township twenty-two; sections one, two, three, ten, eleven, twelve, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-seven, and thirty-four, in township twenty-three; and fractional sections four and ten, in township twenty-four, of range twenty-two.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

YOUNG & NISBET

HAVE just received a well selected stock of GOODS, to suit the approaching seasons; prices and qualities corresponding with the times. Our patrons and the public are invited to favor us with a call. Our stock consists of those articles usually found in the retail stores of the interior.

We flatter ourselves in being able to please a portion, at least of the generous community in which we live.

Y. & N.
Oct. 25, 1843.—tf.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

S. P. HUDSON, & CO.,

ARE just receiving from New York, and are now opening, in addition to their already extensive stock, a new supply of

FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS.

As their stock embraces almost every variety, usually kept in a retail store, they deem it unnecessary to give a detail of articles, further than to state that in addition to their usual stock they have received a new supply of

BONNETS & SHAWLS.

Of entirely new style and pattern, very beautiful articles.

Jacksonville, Oct. 18, 1843.—tf.

NEW STORE!

AND NEW GOODS.

J. C. BARD, & CO.,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public generally, that they have just received and are now opening, at the old Store room formerly occupied by Hoke & Abernathy, on the west side of the public square in Jacksonville,

An extensive and well selected stock of **FALL & WINTER GOODS,** consisting in part of the following articles: Broad Cloths, English, French and American, various colors.

Pilot and Beaver cloths, various colors. Cassimeres, Sattinets and Kentucky Jeans.

NEW STYLE OF GOODS.

Chasans, Sain Lustres, Mourning Belzures, Parisiennes, for Ladies' dresses. Muslin de Laues, colored and figured. Calicoes, a great variety and latest styles. Plain and figured silk, various kinds and colors.

Velvet, Satin, Merino and other vestings. Irish Linens and long lawns. Blankets and Flannels, various descriptions.

Brown and Bleached domestics. Plain and striped Linseys. Linen, Cambric and silk pocket Handkerchiefs.

Cotton Handkerchiefs of every description. Scarfs, Cravats and Stocks. Patent and spool Thread all colors.

Ladies' and Miss's Bonnets, a great variety.

Gentlemen's and Ladies' Gloves, various kinds. Cambric Edging and inserting. Muslins and Bishop Lawn, plain and figured.

Table Cloths and Diaper. Bed Ticking and Apron Checks. Hats & Boots & Caps. Hats & Boots & Shoes.

Books and Stationary. Brogans and Negro Shoes, with a great variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

Also a large stock of Hardware and Cutlery. China Glass and Queen's ware. A large stock of Groceries, embracing almost every variety, except Liquors.

All of which, having been purchased upon good terms, will be sold unusually low for cash; all who are not satisfied to take our word with respect to the cheapness of our goods, and who may wish to purchase bargains, are respectfully requested to call and examine the quality and prices for themselves.

Jacksonville, Oct. 18, 1843.

The State of Alabama.

RANDOLPH COUNTY.

Orphans' Court in Vacation, Sep. 11, 1843.

THIS day came Absalom Cassels administrator of the Estate of Henry Cassels Deceased and having filed his petition, praying of this Court, an order of sale, of the property both real and personal, belonging to said Estate; in order that the property of said estate may be equally, fairly and beneficially divided among the heirs of said intestate—

It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for thirty days notifying Solomon Poe, a non-resident heir and all others interested to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held in and for Randolph County at the Court House, in the Town of McDonald on Saturday the 21st day of October next, to show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petitioner should not be granted.

WM. M. BUCHANAN,
Clerk, C. C. R.
September 20th, 1843.—5t—\$6.

NOTICE.

All Powers of Attorney, or other instruments of writing, or verbal authority executed or appointed by the undersigned, by which certain persons have been authorized to transact business for him in Benton county, and State of Alabama, are hereby revoked.

THOMAS CRUTCHFIELD.
Jacksonville, Ala., Nov. 1, 1843.—tf.

Thomas A. Walker

AND A. J. Walker.

HAVE formed a partnership in the practice of Law. Business entrusted to their care will receive their joint attention. Their office is near the South East Corner of the Square, where one or both of them may at all times be found.

Address: T. A. & A. J. WALKER, Jacksonville, Ala.
Nov. 8, 1843.—4t

Two more Premiums

FROM THE FIRE PROOF WARE-HOUSE.

THE Subscriber agrees to pay a Gold Premium to the Merchant, or Cotton Buyer, (to cost over \$30, to be selected at M. Owen's Store in Montgomery,) that stores the greatest number of Bales, and a fine set of Bells to the Wagoner that delivers the greatest number of bales in the Fire-Proof Ware House, from the 1st of October, 1843 until the 1st of April, 1844.

WM. H. THOMAS.
Wetumpka, Sept. 22, 1843. Oc. 4. 4m.

Stop The Thief.

\$50 REWARD.

STOLEN from my Stable, living seven miles south west of Layette, on the night of the 24th instant, a bay Mare, about five feet or five feet two inches high, has a small star in her forehead a good head and neck which she carries nearly level in riding, she walks very fast and paces remarkably fast and well, has a long dock tail which she carries in travelling nearly level with her body, shod all round though the shoes are old, she may have a little white on the nose, and a little on the hind part of one of her fore and hind feet. She is a fine mare six years old next August, very fat and in fine condition when stolen, she has probably an old saddle on with one old and one new stirrup leather. I will give the above reward for the Thief and mare, or twenty dollars for the mare, or pay liberally for any information directed to me La Fayette.

CLEMENT FORBES.
June 3, 1843.

NOTICE.

POETRY.

DEMOCRACY'S FLAG.

Fling out that flag from the gallant mast—
Let the shout of the crew be heard—
While the barque that rides is flying fast
O'er the sea, like a mountain bird!
Let it rest on the breast of the glorious sun,
When the sky grows calm at noon—
And oh let it float when the day is done,
In the sheen of the silvery moon.

For it breathes a calm in that tender light,
Through the skyward sailors eye,
While he looks on Peace, as she nestles
bright.

Mid stars and stripes on high:
It speaks to the heart of his mountain home,
Where in quiet it long shall wave,
And knows his sons are free if they roam—
If dead in a freeman's grave.

Let it stay through night on that lofty spire,
And talk with the midnight star—
For the heavens will glow with a warmer
fire.

To glow on its face afar;
They will hail its light as kindred all,
Long sent from the parent sky,
To laugh in scorn o'er the tyrant's fall,
And beam when tyrants die.

Let it float till the last great day of time,
And proud o'er a falling world,
Far up in its own congenial clime;
Triumphant, hang unfurled,
And when this fair earth shall no more be
given.

For the home of it stars so bright,
May they turn in love to their native heaven,
And dwell in eternal light!

EXTRAORDINARY SOMNAMBULISM.

On Thursday the 3d inst., two young lads who are now servants to Messrs. Walker & Son Muneraig, Burnie, near Kirkcubright were singing turnips in a field near the sea-shore, and when they had finished their day's work, went to the brow of the haugh or heugh. On looking over, at a considerable distance, probably 30 yards, they perceived a gull's nest with young ones, apparently ready to take wing; the lads looked for some time, and one of them named Peter Hitchen, made an attempt to reach the nest; as he said he wished for a pet. He, however failed in the attempt but on a way home, he expressed a wish to have a young gull. Some time afterwards he retired to rest, but having been baffled in trying to catch a pet, disappointment preyed on his imagination, and in his bewilderment he got up in his sleep, (unknown to his bed fellow) went away, without having dressed to the heugh, which is at least half a mile distant, descended a fearful precipice, scrambled up a dangerous height of rocks, reached the nest, captured one of the young ones, retraced his perilous steps, landed in safety, proceeded home to the barn, and deposited his prize in a barrel which was used to hold corn for the horses, put a riddle on the top, and returned to bed unperceived by his companion. On getting up, he complained that his limbs were sore, one of his knees was grazed his fingers scratched and bloody, and he could not imagine why his feet and legs were covered with mud. He then said he dreamt that he caught the bird he was in search of on the previous evening, and going to the barn they found it safe and unhurt, exactly as above stated. The lad is of respectable parents, and his masters are perfectly satisfied that he captured the bird in the way that has just been described. No person in the neighborhood remembers so extraordinary and audacious an adventure; and, however incredible, there is no doubt of its truth. A year or two ago the lad while in a state of somnambulism, fell from a granary, and was seriously hurt.—*Dunfries Courier.*

WHAT'S IN A NAME.—A raw Irishman, in the employ of our friend Penmore Cooper, at Cooperstown, was sent by him a few days since to the Post Office for letters. On receiving those for Mr. Cooper, he enquired if there were any letters for the "jintleman who was staying at the hall, Mr. Brickbat." The Postmaster, after looking carefully through, said that there were none and asked Pat if he was certain that was the name. Pat protested vehemently that it certainly was, as he was charged particularly to recollect it. A friend of Mr. Cooper's passing at the office at the moment, the Postmaster inquired of him what gentlemen were visiting Mr. Cooper. He replied that he knew of no one except Captain Shubrick. "Ooh!" cried Pat, "that's the name, but faith didn't I come near it though?"

A capital story is told of Judge Tappan, one of our Senators in Congress, who is unfortunately crossed-eyed. A number of years ago he was Judge of a newly organized county court, in the eastern part of this State.

In those days of primitive simplicity, or perhaps poverty, the bar room of a tavern was used as a court room, and the stable as a jail. One day during the session of the court, the Judge had occasion to severely reprimand two of the lawyers who were wrangling. An odd looking old customer who sat in one corner listening apparently with great satisfaction to the reproof, and presuming on old acquaintance and the Judge's well known good humor, sung out, "give it to 'em old gimlet eyes!" "Who was that?" inquired the Judge. "It was this 'ere old hoss," answered the chap, raising himself up, "Sheriff," observed the Judge with great gravity, "take that old hoss and put him in the stable!"—*Cleveland Herald.*

DEAFNESS.—We see it stated, in late No. of the Liverpool Mercury that musk antispasmodic has lately been successfully used in removing the distressing noise which accompanies deafness. By mixing sulphuric ether and ammonia, and allowing it to stand fourteen days, a solution is formed, which if properly applied to the internal ear, will remove in almost every case, this hitherto considered incurable affection.

DR. CHAMPION'S Vegetable Ague Medicine.

A safe and certain cure for Chills and Fever in all its complicated forms;—also an effectual remedy for Fevers, of every description.

THIS Medicine has been used by the proprietor a number of years in extensive practice, during which time he has treated some thousands of cases of Fever and from the success in this mode of practice, he is confident it must and will be the prevailing practice in Fevers. It never fails to cure the chills and fever the first day.

Billous, typhus, nervous, congestive, and Winter fevers, all yield to the use of this medicine, and are cured by this system of practice in a shorter time and with much more certainty than any other system of practice that has ever been recommended.

CERTIFICATES.

Franklin co., Tenn.
Winchester, Oct. 13, 1842.

Dear Sir—An agent of yours left with us some two months since, some of your Ague and anti-billous Pills, and at the time he left them we would scarcely take them up on any terms; Sappington's Ague Pills being sold by our next door neighbor, and thought by the people not to be surpassed by any medicine for that disease then in use. But your Pills have brought out a name for themselves far surpassing that of any other medicine now in use. All agree that they never saw such a medicine before, & would have no other while they could get yours. The consequence of which is, your pills are all gone, and at the urgent request of our friends, we write you to send us a fresh supply.

We are respectfully yours, &c.
T. M. TRYOR & Co.
B. S. H. DAVIS.

Certificate from Dr. Wm. McCLELEN.
Talladega co. May 21, 1842.

This is to certify that during the past season, I have made use of Dr. Champion's Ague medicines in my practice, and out of twenty-two boxes, (all I had) have never failed of effecting a permanent removal of the disease; and in no single case did a patient take more than half a box. I can with strict veracity and do with great pleasure say, that I believe it to be the best, safest, and most effectual remedy for ague, chills and fever, &c. that has ever been discovered.

WM. McCLELEN.

Gallatin county, Ill., April 18, 1842.
Dr. Champion:

Dear Sir—Within the last twelve months I have been using your anti-billous and ague pills in my practice to a considerable extent and have found them to be productive of superior effects in the case of fever and many other cases. It is difficult to get them here, their character standing so high in all the south part of this State that they are all bought up, and consequently it is very hard to get a sufficient quantity of them. You will confer a great favor on the inhabitants of this county by forwarding a good supply of your medicine to this place.

A. A. WOLF, M. D.
Each box contains twenty-four Pills, twelve of which are sufficient to cure an ordinary case of chills and fever. A pamphlet accompanies each box with full directions and ample certificates of the efficiency of this medicine.

ALSO,
DR. CHAMPION'S
Vegetable Anti-Billous, Anti-Dyspeptic, Purifying and Cathartic Pills, possessing four important combined properties for the cure of diseases, carefully and correctly combined, one article to assist the effect of another, for the benefit of the health of mankind.

This medicine is recommended to the attention of those afflicted with Liver complaint, Dyspepsia, Dropsy, bilious habits, costiveness, cholera morbus, Rheumatism, Scrofula, foul stomach; depraved appetite, worms, chondria, (which is known by the sinking sensation at the pit of the stomach) Jaundice, Head-ache and sick stomach, Palpitation of the heart, diarrhea, nervous affections, dysentery or flux; heart burn, white swelling and all those diseases arising from impure blood.

For sale by SMITH & ABBNEY, in Tuscaloosa, and MARTIN'S SONS, North Port.

For Sale by HOKE & ABERNATHY, and in nearly all the villages and by numerous country agents in all of the Western and Southern States, and Texas.
September 6, 1842 14—9ms.

Administrator's Notice.

HAVING obtained letters of administration on the Estate of Stephen Treadwell, deceased, from the Orphans' Court of Randolph County, on the 21st day of August, 1843; I hereby notify all persons having claims against said Estate, to present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said Estate are required to make immediate payments.

JAMES BURDEN, Adm.
Sept. 27th 1843.—6t—\$3 50.

Tax Sale.

ON the first Monday in November next, I will expose to public sale, to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville, Alabama the north half of the South-west quarter of Section six, Township fourteen, Range seven, and the north half of South East quarter of Section six, Township fourteen, Range seven—levied on as the property of Sion Jordan, for taxes due and remaining unpaid for the year 1842.

L. D. JONES,
Tax Collector, E. C.
Sept. 27, 1843—6t—\$3 50.

Blank Commissions
TO TAKE DEPOSITIONS
With printed directions attached.
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

By the President of the United States.

IN pursuance of law, I, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales will be held at the undermentioned land offices in the State of ARKANSAS, at the periods hereinafter designated, to-wit:

At the Land Office at BATESVILLE, commencing on Monday, the second day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, to-wit:

North of the base line, and West of the meridian.

Township four, of range one.
Township three, of range two.
Townships six and seven, of range five.
Township fourteen, of range fifteen.

At the Land Office at LITTLE ROCK, commencing on Monday, the ninth day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands within the limits of the undermentioned townships and parts of townships, to-wit:

North of the base line, and West of the meridian.

Township seven, of range six.
Townships one, two, and three, of range seventeen.

South of the base line, and West of the meridian.

Sections three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, fifteen, seventeen, eighteen and nineteen, in township eight, of range seven.
Townships seventeen and eighteen, of range eight.
Township nine, of range ten.
The west half of township ten, and the four westernmost tiers of sections in township eleven, of range twelve.

At the Land Office at JOHNSON COURT-HOUSE, commencing on Monday, the sixteenth day of October, next, for the disposal of the public lands within the limits of the undermentioned townships, to-wit:

North of the base line, and West of the meridian.

Township one, of range eighteen.
Township four, of ranges twenty-three and twenty-four.

At the Land Office at FAYETTEVILLE, commencing on Monday, the twenty-third day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands within the limits of the undermentioned townships, to-wit:

North of the base line, and West of the meridian.

Township fourteen, of range eighteen.
Townships seventeen and eighteen, of range twenty-three.

Township twelve, of ranges twenty-six and twenty-seven.

At the Land Office at WASHINGTON, commencing on Monday, the thirtieth day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands within the limits of the undermentioned townships and fractional townships, to-wit:

South of the base line, and West of the meridian.

Townships five and six, of range twenty-three.

Township seven, of range twenty-four.

Townships five, six, and seven, of range twenty-five.

Townships five and six, of range twenty-six.

Fractional township nineteen, on the west side of Red river, and fractional township twenty, of range twenty-seven.

Township sixteen, and fractional township twenty, of range twenty-eight.

At the Land Office at HELENA, commencing on Monday, the sixth day of November next, for the disposal of the public lands within the limits of Township seventeen, south of the base line, of Range two, west of the 5th principal meridian.

Lands appropriated by law for the use of schools, military, or other purposes, will be excluded from sale.

The sales will each be kept open for two weeks, (unless the lands are sooner disposed of,) and no longer; and no private entries of land in the townships so offered will be admitted, until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this eighth day of June, Anno Domini 1843.

JOHN TYLER.

By the President:

THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Notice to Pre-emption Claimants.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any lands within the limits of the townships above enumerated is required to establish the same, to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the proper land office, and make payment therefor, as soon as practicable after seeing this notice, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the township, embracing the tract claimed, above designated; otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

MUSIC.

THE undersigned have just received a quantity of SOUTHERN HARMONIES for sale on Commission at \$12 per dozen or 125 per copy Cash.

S. P. HUDSON & Co.
June 26 1843.

WM. B. MARTIN,
(AND)
LEWEL L. STANDEFER,

Will practice Law together in all the Courts of Cherokee and DeKalb Counties, Ala. All business committed to their charge will receive strict attention.

By the President of the United States.

IN pursuance of law, I, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales will be held at the undermentioned land offices in the State of LOUISIANA, at the periods hereinafter designated, to-wit:

At the Land Office at OUACHITA, commencing on Monday, the twenty-third day of October next, for the disposal of the unappropriated vacant public lands to which no "private claims" are alleged, under existing laws, within the limits of the undermentioned townships and parts of townships, viz:

North of the 31st degree of Latitude, and East of the meridian.

Township six, of range three.
Townships four, five, and six, of range four.

Townships five, six, and seven, of range five.

Townships seven, of range six.
Townships four, five, six, and seven, of range seven.

Townships five, six, seven, and fourteen, of range eight.

Township fifteen of range nine.

Townships fifteen and sixteen, of range ten.

Townships thirteen and fifteen, of range eleven.

Fractional township twenty-three, of range thirteen.

Section twenty-seven; the east half of the north-west quarter and south half of section twenty-eight; the west half of the north-east quarter, the north-west quarter, the west half of the south-west quarter, and the east half of the south-east quarter of section thirty-three; sections thirty-four, thirty-five, and thirty-six; the north half of section thirty-eight; sections forty, forty-two, and forty-four; lots seven and eight, in section forty-five; section forty-six, except lots three, four and five; section forty-seven; section forty-eight, except lots two, three, six, seven, eleven, twelve, thirteen, and fourteen; sections forty-nine, fifty, and fifty-two, in township thirteen, of range twelve.

The west half of the north-east quarter of section eight, in township six, of range six.

And the west half of the north-west quarter of section twenty-three, in township eleven, of range ten.

At the Land Office at NATCHITOCHES, commencing on Monday, the Sixteenth day of October, next, for the disposal of the unappropriated vacant public lands, to which no "private claims" are alleged under existing laws, within the limits of the undermentioned townships and parts of townships, viz:

North of the 31st degree of Latitude, and West of the meridian.

Township ten, except sections six and seven, and township eleven, except sections four, nine, ten, sixteen, twenty, twenty-one, and twenty-eight, to thirty-three, inclusive, of range five.

Township one, of ranges seven and eight.

Townships one and twenty-one, of range nine.

Township one, fractional township thirteen, north and east of Red river, and townships fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, and seventeen, of range ten.

Townships four, sixteen, and seventeen, of range eleven.

Townships four and seventeen, of range twelve.

Fractional townships four, five, and six, bordering on the Sabine river, and townships seven and eight, of range thirteen.

At the Land Office at OPELOUSAS, commencing on Monday, the sixth day of November next, for the disposal of the unappropriated vacant public lands, to which no "private claims" are alleged under existing laws, within the limits of the undermentioned townships & parts of townships, viz:

South of the 31st degree of Latitude and East of the meridian.

Township ten, of range one.

Fractional sections eleven, twelve, thirteen, and twenty-four, in township nine, of range eight.

Fractional township nine, south of Grand river, of range nine.

Fractional township ten, south and west of Grand river, except sections fifteen, sixteen, twenty-one, and twenty-two, and the unsurveyed portions of the fractional sections twenty and twenty-eight, lying north and east of Bayou Pigeon, of range eleven.

South of the 31st of Latitude, and West of the meridian.

Township ten, of ranges four and five.

Townships three and four, and sections one to thirteen, inclusive, and section twenty-four, in township eleven, of range six.

Township four, of ranges seven, eight, and nine.

Townships three and four, of ranges ten and eleven.

Township six, of range twelve.

North of the 31st degree of Latitude, and East of the meridian.

Fractional township two, of range three.

North of the 31st degree of Latitude, and West of the meridian.

Fractional townships four and five, south of Red river, of range two.

At the Land Office at NEW ORLEANS, commencing on Monday, the thirteenth day of November next, for the disposal of the unappropriated vacant public lands, to which no "private claims" are alleged under existing laws, within the limits of the undermentioned townships and parts of townships, viz:

South of the 31st degree of Latitude, and East of the meridian.

Fractional township twelve, east of Grand river; fractional sections twenty-two, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, thirty-five, thirty-six, thirty-seven, thirty-eight, thirty-nine, and forty, in township fifteen; and fractional township sixteen, of range twelve.

Fractional township sixteen, of range thirteen.

Fractional township eleven, of range fourteen.

Fractional sections thirty-two and thirty-three, in township twenty-three and fractional sections two, three, four, five, ten, eleven and twelve, in township twenty-four, of range fifteen.

Sections one, eleven, twelve, thirteen, and fourteen, and sections eighteen to thirty-six, inclusive, in township nineteen; township twenty; sections one to six, inclusive, eleven to fifteen, inclusive, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four, thirty-five, and thirty-six, in township twenty-one, of range sixteen.

Sections five, eight, seventeen, eighteen, and twenty, and sections twenty-one to thirty-six, inclusive, in township twenty-two, of range seventeen.

Sections forty-one and forty-two, in township twenty; sections three to ten inclusive, sections fifteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four, thirty-five, and thirty-six, in township twenty-one, of range eighteen.

Sections four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, fourteen and fifteen, in township twenty-two, of range nineteen.

Fractional sections one, two, and three, in township twenty-one, and sections four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, and twelve, in township twenty-two, of range twenty.

Sections four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, fourteen and fifteen, in township twenty-two, of range twenty-one.

Fractional sections one, two, and three, in township twenty-one, and sections four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, and twelve, in township twenty-two, of range twenty-two.

Sections four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, fourteen and fifteen, in township twenty-two, of range twenty-three.

Fractional sections one, two, and three, in township twenty-one, and sections four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, and twelve, in township twenty-two, of range twenty-four.

Sections four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, fourteen and fifteen, in township twenty-two, of range twenty-five.

Fractional sections one, two, and three, in township twenty-one, and sections four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, and twelve, in township twenty-two, of range twenty-six.

South of the 31st degree of Latitude, East of the meridian, and West of the Mississippi river.

Fractional township twelve, east of Grand river; fractional sections twenty-two, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, thirty-five, thirty-six, thirty-seven, thirty-eight, thirty-nine, and forty, in township fifteen; and fractional township sixteen, of range twelve.

Fractional township sixteen, of range thirteen.

Fractional township eleven, of range fourteen.

Fractional sections thirty-two and thirty-three, in township twenty-three and fractional sections two, three, four, five, ten, eleven and twelve, in township twenty-four, of range fifteen.

Sections one, eleven, twelve, thirteen, and fourteen, and sections eighteen to thirty-six, inclusive, in township nineteen; township twenty; sections one to six, inclusive, eleven to fifteen, inclusive, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, and twenty-seven to thirty, inclusive, in township twenty-one, of range sixteen.

Township twenty, sections one to eleven, inclusive, and seventeen, eighteen, and twenty-one, in township twenty-one, of range seventeen.

Sections five, eight, seventeen, twenty-one, and twenty-eight, in township twenty-two, and fractional section twenty-five in township twenty-three, of range eighteen.

Fractional sections twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, and thirty, in township twenty-three, of range nineteen.

Fractional sections nineteen, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, and thirty, in township twenty-three; fractional sections three, four, and five, and nine to fourteen, inclusive, in township twenty-four, of range twenty.

Fractional sections seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, and twenty-one, in township twenty-three, and fractional sections seven, eight, fifteen, seventeen, and eighteen, in township twenty-four, of range twenty-one.

Sections one to four inclusive, ten to fifteen inclusive, and twenty-one to thirty inclusive, in township fifteen; sections thirteen, fourteen, nineteen, twenty, and twenty-two to thirty inclusive, in township sixteen; sections twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, thirty-four, and thirty-five, in township seventeen; sections three and four, and nine to fifteen inclusive, and twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, and thirty-six, in township eighteen; sections five, six, eight, seventeen, twenty-one, twenty-eight, and thirty-three, in township twenty; sections three, four, ten, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-three, twenty-six, thirty-four, and thirty-five, in township twenty-one; sections three, four, nine, ten, eleven, fourteen, and fifteen, and twenty-one to twenty-nine inclusive, and thirty-three to thirty-six inclusive, in township twenty-two; sections one, two, three, ten, eleven, twelve, fourteen, fifteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, and thirty-six, in township twenty-three; sections three and four, and nine to fifteen inclusive, and twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, and thirty-six, in township twenty-four, of range twenty-two.

Sections two to eleven inclusive, fourteen, fifteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, and thirty-six, in township twenty-four, of range twenty-two.

Sections two to eleven inclusive, fourteen, fifteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, and thirty-six, in township twenty-four, of range twenty-two.

Sections two to eleven inclusive, fourteen, fifteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, and thirty-six, in township twenty-four, of range twenty-two.

Sections two to eleven inclusive, fourteen, fifteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, and thirty-six, in township twenty-four, of range twenty-two.

Sections two to eleven inclusive, fourteen, fifteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, and thirty-six, in township twenty-four, of range twenty-two.

Sections two to eleven inclusive, fourteen, fifteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, and thirty-six, in township twenty-four, of range twenty-two.

Sections two to eleven inclusive, fourteen, fifteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, and thirty-six, in township twenty-four, of range twenty-two.

Sections two to eleven inclusive, fourteen, fifteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, and thirty-six, in township twenty-four, of range twenty-two.

Sections two to eleven inclusive, fourteen, fifteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, and thirty-six, in township twenty-four, of range twenty-two.

Sections two to eleven inclusive, fourteen, fifteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, and thirty-six, in township twenty-four, of range twenty-two.

Sections two to eleven inclusive, fourteen, fifteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, and thirty-six, in township twenty-four, of range twenty-two.

Sections two to eleven inclusive, fourteen, fifteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, and thirty-six, in township twenty-four, of range twenty-two.

The Jacksonville Republican

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1843.

Whole No. 357.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

J. F. GRANT,

At \$2 50 in advance, or \$3 00 at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year unless paid in advance. No subscription discontinued until arrears are paid, unless at the option of the editor. Any failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue will be considered an engagement for the next.

Terms of Advertising.

Advertisements of 12 lines or less \$1 00 for the first insertion and 50 cents for each continuation. Over 12 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c.

For announcing candidates for office \$3 00 to be paid in advance.

Cash will invariably be required for all job-work on delivery, and also for blanks, except in cases where we have standing accounts with County Officers.

All personal advertisements and communications charged double the foregoing rates.

Advertisements handed in without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted for six or twelve months.

Interest will be charged on newspaper and advertising accounts from the time they become due until paid.

For inserting Circulars, &c. of candidates, 50 cents per square.

Communications to insure an early insertion should be handed in as early as Saturday previous to the day of publication.

Postage MUST be paid on all letters addressed to the Editor on business.

(From the Democratic Recorder.)

THEATRICAL.

MR. CLAY'S BENEFIT.

Positively the Last Appearance! The Managers of the "Virgin Heifer" Theatre, respectfully announce to the Public, that the exceedingly Pathetic Comedy, "THAT SAME OLD COON,"

will be introduced once more upon their Boards in 1844. Several important additions have been made to the piece, whereby the attractions are greatly increased, and they confidently anticipate a full House. The Veteran-Tragedian,

HENRY CLAY OF KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE,

will appear for the last time upon the American Stage in the new and entertaining character of the

"MILL BOY OF THE SLASHES."

The scenic arrangements have been gotten up by the best Artists, at tremendous cost.—The "Stock Company" will be reinforced by the best "Stars"—to play the subordinate parts, and the performance will be altogether unrivalled in the History of the American Stage.

Dramatis Personæ.

HORACE GREELEY, *Chorus.*

HENRY CLAY, *Mill Boy of the Slashes.*

DANIEL WEBSTER, *Old Ciderer.*

MULES AND ORATORS, and *Mulish Orators by Dozens.*

The Curtain will be raised in May, 1844, precisely.

Trumpet sounds—Dumb show follows.

Enter—"Mill boy of the Slashes," on a mule with a numerous train of attendants variously mounted. Music from the Orchestra: *Air—"Muleteer."*

"O, haste my mules, we must not creep, Nor saunter on so slow,

Our journey's long, the mountain's steep, We've many a league to go," &c.

Enter Chorus.

PROLOGUE.

"Oh for a muse of fire that should ascend The brightest heaven of invention!

A Kingdom for a stage, princes to act, And monarchs to behold the swelling scene! Then should the ambitious Hary, like him—

self Assume the part of Mars: And at his heels Leash'd, in like bounds, should famine, sword and pestilence.

Crouch for payment!"

"The legitimate drama" will be revived, and the old face.

"THE REGULATOR,"

will be reproduced with additional interest. A stuffed calf or "Virgin Heifer," in bronze, labelled the "best currency the world ever knew"—mounted on a bale of cotton, marked *specie basis*—will be introduced on the stage.

Recitation by Major Noah, on the convenience of "breaches pockets." James Watson Webb will follow with a sublime piece entitled *Fifty-two thousand dollars*, or

A Fair Business Transaction.

By "The Managers" being particularly to assure the sensitive and sympathetic community that no weeping widows and orphan will be admitted on the stage.—Every thing the least calculated to frighten the timorous will be positively erased from the exciting drama.

After which

THE BEAUTIES OF PROTECTION

will be enacted,—exclusively by Yankees and Southern men with Northern principles.

Mr. Clay will have the audience exclusively to the former that one market is better than a dozen. After a brief interlude, will be introduced a pathetic piece entitled

"TAKE CARE OF THE RICH, AND THE RICH WILL TAKE CARE OF THE POOR."

"Black Dan" will play the principal part; assisted by Buckingham with gloves on.

Then will follow a ludicrous piece entitled "DISTRIBUTION."

Or, how to make money by giving a dollar for eighty-four cents.

Several expert jugglers will appear in this entertaining comedy.

Many other pieces of equal interest will be played, when the performance will be closed by the grand extravaganza entitled

VIVE L' HUMBAG.

Mr. Clay will appear in his shirt sleeves, astraddle a mule, "plodding on his weary way" to an old rickety grist-mill, which the artist has most charmingly located in the back ground.

"THAT SAME OLD COON"

will be reproduced with extraordinary melodramatic attractions.

While the audience is retiring, Mr. Clay will sing his favorite song called

"THE INGRATITUDE OF REPUBLICANS"

and the "Universal Whig Party"—when the "Virgin Heifer" Theatre, and the temple of Janus will be closed forever.

Admission—Box Ticket, \$25 U. States Bank, or 25 cents specie.

Pit—Half price.

Rhode Islanders will be provided for in the lobby.

MARYLAND AND GEORGIA.

The elections in Maryland and Georgia have resulted in favor of the Whigs, which causes a great deal of exultation in the Whig ranks. We shall not attempt to offer an excuse for the defeat of the Democrats, but we will say that our bickerings and jealousies have done no good to the success of Democratic principles, and if we are wise we shall turn our defeat in Maryland and Georgia to good account, by uniting as brethren engaged in one common cause for the good of our country and the defeat of the Whigs.—Jeff.

Protection.—The fundamental doctrine of this system is, that it is better for a nation to make all the articles its inhabitants want, than it is to make other things and exchange for what they want. Trading is the injurious thing, especially with foreign nations. The doctrine of free trade is, that it is best for every man to obtain what he wants with the least possible amount of labor and expense, and that each man is the proper judge in his own case. Protection says in substance, if you want a coat, you ought to make it; free trade says, if you can get it easier by making something else and exchanging it for a coat, do so, if you please. Hear is really the whole matter in controversy, though the protectionists never like these short statements.

Journal of Commerce.

In Ohio, for instance, the iniquitous practice of Gerrymandering, which had its origin with the Locofocos, and to honor of the Whigs, he it remembered, has never been followed up by them when they had the power, in spite of the provocations that were given—(a practice anti-republican, anti-American, congenial only to the corrupt system of the most corrupt States of Europe)—has been most decisively rebuked.

Banner.

The above is about as reckless a statement as we ever saw in print. For disgraced and iniquitous gerrymandering, there is not in the known world a parallel to be found for whiggery. In scarcely an instance where the whigs have had the power, have they failed to outrage every principle of justice in their eagerness to give the spoils to their partisans. In New Jersey they have been gerrymandering perpetually for the last ten or fifteen years to retain their power in the Legislature in spite of the popular majority against them; and in apportioning the State for Congress, they threw as many Democratic counties as practicable into one District, determining if it was possible to prevent the election of more than one Democrat.

In Massachusetts, where the parties were nearly equally divided, the whigs in the Legislature gerrymandered the State so shamefully as to leave but one District with a Democratic majority.

In Louisiana, they cut up the State so as to make every district in the State sure for the whigs, although by their greediness they have lost all.

In Kentucky, they gerrymandered most outrageously. An infamous bill was passed designed to leave the Democrats but one district, and that district was stretched out about 150 miles in length, to throw into it as many Democratic counties as they possibly could.

In Vermont also, they made but one Democratic district. We might instance other States, but these will suffice. Let us now look at the course of the Democrats.

In Ohio, of which the *Banner* complains, the apportionment bill passed by the Democrats gave the whigs 13 districts, and the Democrats 8, according to the vote in the Presidential election.

In Alabama, where the Democrats have from 5 to 10,000 majority, the Legislature made four whig and three Democratic districts, according to the vote of 1840.

In New York, the Democrats, with the aid of majorities in both Houses, passed an apportionment bill, which was so fair and liberal, that scarcely any opposition was made to it.

In Connecticut, where the Democrats had full power to do as they pleased, they framed a bill districting the State, which passed unanimously.

In Pennsylvania, the bill for districting the State was opposed with more bitterness by some Democrats than by the whigs, and a large number of whigs in both Houses voted for it; thus showing that as between the two parties, it was just and liberal.

These instances will suffice to contrast

the liberality and justice of the Democrats with the unblushing greediness and injustice of whiggery. They show that whiggery will do anything for power and place, and they show too that the *Banner* does not care what it says. If our neighbor will transpose the words "whigs" and "Locofocos" in the paragraph we have copied, the truth will be then well expressed.—*Nashville Union.*

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

It is a fact, (says the Monticello Watchman) that the Whigs pronounced Van Buren's Administration outrageously extravagant.

It is a fact that they charged the Democrats with expending more than \$40,000,000 a year.

It is a fact, (to say nothing of "that beef" and then "that pork") that the Democratic expenditures for Government would not exceed \$13,000,000 per annum.

It is a fact, that they had the control of the national Legislature during the last two years.

It is a "constitutional fact," therefore, that they have had an opportunity to exhibit their superior financiering.

And yet it is a fact, (again keeping them \$2 & roast beef in the back ground) that in the year 1842, they spent according to the report of the Secretary of the treasury, \$49,375,309 34!! (without buying a single spoon!—think of that!)

In conclusion—

It is a solemn fact, that no "French bedstead, gold spoon, and tabby cat," administration ever spent so much in one year, and that the sum expended by the Whigs is more than three times as much as they pretended was sufficient!!

Where's Ogle?

Gerrit Smith, the famous abolitionist of New York, is a very wealthy man. He owns more than a million acres of land in the State of New York lying in 48 of its 54 counties.—His annual land tax is upwards of \$10,000.

GROWTH OF MICHIGAN.—The Detroit Free Press states that Michigan, for the last two periods of ten years, has increased in population at a higher rate than any other State or Territory, and that she, has even outstripped Ohio, as to rate of increase, at the same relative stages of their growth. From 1820 to 1830, the rate of increase of the population of Michigan was 225 per cent; the next highest during the same period was Illinois, which was 185 per cent; Alabama, 142 per cent, &c. From 1830 to 1840, her rate of increase was 622 per cent; or from a population of 28,004 (exclusive of the counties now embraced in Wisconsin), to 212,267. The next highest State or Territory as to rate of increase during the same period, was Arkansas, being 221 per cent; then Illinois, at 202 per cent; Mississippi, 174 per cent; Missouri, 173 per cent; Indian, 99 per cent, &c.

SAYINGS OF A PRINTER.—The man who stops a newspaper because he is going to get married, pays a poor compliment to his intended, and probably expects to have no children to learn to read.

The man who patronizes a foreign paper in preference to one of his own country, should be made to pay double for advertisement necessary to be published in the country, and not to be allowed the privilege of inserting either obituary, or marriage notices, without paying for them as advertisements; besides he should be excluded from all posts of trust, profit, or honor.

The man who takes a paper from year to year without paying anything on his subscription, ought to come to a crust of bread, and be obliged to pick his teeth with a hobnail, that he may know how good it feels for a printer to make himself poor by paying out every dollar he can raise for paper, ink, and labor, for the gratification and benefit of some 500 or 600 gentlemen, who pay him in "patronage," to wit; such patronage as taking a paper year after year without ever paying a farthing for it.

The man who attempts to run for an office without taking a country paper, should be struck with the stringhalt, ringbone and spavin, all at once, if there be no other way to beat him!

The man who orders a paper discontinued without paying up, is an unrelieved sneak, and ought to be set adrift in the Lackawanna, on an unpeeled saw log, and landed on the Jersey side of the Delaware.

The man who takes a paper and pays for it in advance, of which is well enough with in the year is a gentleman and a good citizen in every sense of those terms, and deserves well of his country.

CHICKAMICOMICO.

Don't you recollect this terribly long word, in good old Noah's good old spelling book, where it stood in the same category with those other juvenile jaw crackers, Canjoharie and Mitchellmackinack?

It was a proud day of your schoolboy life, and epoch in your literary progress, when you got to chickamicomico.

Ambiguity, the pictures, a-f-o-n, Aaron, and other stock of a tone triumphantly left behind, and the ne plus ultra of human learning, what was it? and where is Chickamicomico?

We pause for a reply. Can one in ten thousand among the millions who have studied Webster's spelling book answer the question?

Chickamicomico is an island on the coast of North Carolina, 25 miles north of Hatteras.—*Greensborough Patriot.*

SICKNESS AND DEATH IN MISSISSIPPI.—Southern Watch Tower, published at Fayette, Jefferson Co. Miss. says under date of 21st. inst. "The hand of death seems to rest upon the inhabitants of our country with an unusual severity. Scarcely a breeze passes by or a day dawns but brings to our ears the melancholy tidings of the departure of an immortal spirit to that

"Land of deepest shade, Unpierced by human thought," whither the sons of earth are all hastening.

We are informed that the "yellow" fever has made its appearance in the town of Rodney, and has proved fatal to some three or four.—The bilious fever is prevailing to some extent in different parts of the State, and the number of deaths is increasing.

In some settlements. In short, our State, and particularly the western portion of it seems to be visited at this time with the scourge of Heaven."

A VETERAN.—A correspondent of the New Haven Courier, writing from Hartford, says:

"The oldest as well as one of the most remarkable men in Hartford," is Mr. Goodwin, the former editor and proprietor of the Connecticut Courant, the first published in Hartford, and the oldest journal in the State. Mr. G. is now in the 87th year of his age, and was engaged in the printing of the Courant for the period of 76 years. He rapidly passed the successive grades of carrier, apprentice, journeyman, and partner, till at length he became sole proprietor. Although he has recently relinquished his connexion with the paper, he still daily resorts to the office, & amuses all hands by outstripping the nimblest fingers in setting type."

STEAM SHIP RACE.

A great race came off a few days ago at New York, between the British steamship Great Western and the Princeton, one of the American build, with "Submerged Propellers." They had a fair start, and it is generally thought the Princeton is the best sailor. The Great Western did her best and had her sails up and good wind, while the Princeton showed not a rag of canvas but moved as if carried along by a swift current alone. The two vessels moved off together at the start, and as they passed Castle Garden shouts filled the air. The scene was no doubt an exciting one.

KENDALL'S LIFE OF JACKSON.

The first number of this work, which for some time has been anxiously looked for, has just issued from the press of Messrs. Harpers. In allusion to it, the New York Plebeian remarks—"It contains a very striking full length likeness of the 'old Hero,' at the Hermitage, and a map of the parts of the Carolinas adjacent to his birth-place. It is beautifully printed with large type, on fine white paper. The work will be completed in fifteen numbers illustrated with engravings or prints averaging two to a number. It was undertaken with the approbation of General Jackson himself, who put into the author's hands his books and papers public & private, and on obscure points favored him with his own recollections.

From the well known capability of Mr. Kendall, we have reason to anticipate from his pen a biography of the glorious old chief, that will be in the highest degree interesting, as well as creditable to our national literature."

KENTUCKY LIVE STOCK.

In the course of several short excursions lately through the neighboring counties, we have been struck with the great quantity of live stock now on hand and ready for market. The counties of Woodford, Fayette, Bourbon, Scott, Anderson, Jessamine, &c., are teeming with this heretofore marketable article of trade. We are informed by a friend, that there is an unusually large number of lots of the finest stock of all kinds in Mercer county desiring a market. When it is remembered, moreover, that the counties further south are perhaps more abundant in stock than those mentioned, it may be more forcibly conceived how much of this perhaps chief staple of the commerce of Kentucky is at this time demanding a market. Now a practical and pregnant question arises, where is this market to be found? Formerly the immense production of live stock in our State found a ready and profitable market in the South, when the cotton interest of the Southern States was left alone to thrive and prosper, and no de-adening weight of a high protective tariff bore down and crushed it. But the Whig party passed a tariff that has so crippled the cotton growing interest of the South, as to disable them from buying our surplus stock. And thus are the citizens of Ken. cut off from their ancient & most profitable market for their immense production of live stock, which form one of the main staples of our industry. There is but one alternative. Within the last year or so the prospect has opened of a new trade with England, whereby, by the modification of her restrictive duties upon the breadstuffs & other provisions produced so abundantly in this country a market might be opened for the grain & beef & pork of our State which would atone in a great degree for the loss of our Southern market. But England is not going to relax her tariff while the policy of a protective tariff is adhered to by us. So thus we must also forego the advantage of this alternative. Our farmers must sub-

mit to pay the highest prices for every thing they buy—superinduced by a high prohibitory tariff, and yet be cut off from a market for what they produce by their labor, for what purpose? To enable a small batch of aristocratic manufacturers in New England to charge what they please for their wares, and riot in all the pomp and splendor of luxurious wealth at the expense of the majority of the poor, the honest, and the republican majority of the people of these United States. And the people of Kentucky are called upon to sustain a policy so directly fatal to their best interest, because Henry Clay has adopted it as a portion of his platform, and stands identified in his politics with all the anxious betters around

AN IRISH POINTER.

We scarcely know when we have laughed more heartily than over the following humorous episode in the "Lotterings of Arthur O'Leary," by Harry Lorrequer. A cute rogue tells his own story. He had a horse. It had a trick of sinking upon its knees at the first touch of a spur; he thought a scheme to turn this to account. He told a large party of sporting folks (in Ireland of course) that he had a pony which sat at game like any pointer. He was laughed at, and large bets taken against his success in making the point. Sending out a cunning fellow called Tim, to warn him of the right places, he rode to the sport with all the anxious betters around

Before we had proceeded half a mile I saw Tim seated on a stile, scratching his head in a very knowing manner; upon which, I rode out from the party, and looking intently at the furze cover in front, called out—

Keep back the dogs there—call them off—hush, not a word.

The hounds were called in, the party reigned back their horses, and all set silent spectators to my movements.

When, suddenly, I touched Paul in the flanks—down he dropped like a parish clerk, stiff and motionless as a statue.

What is that? cried two or three behind. He's setting, said I, in a whisper.

What is it, though? said one.

A hare, said I, and at the same time shouted lay on the dogs, and tipping Paul's ears forward I went. Out, barked puss, and away we started across the country, I leading and taking all before me.

We killed her in half an hour, and found ourselves not far from the first cover, my friend Tim being as before in advance, making the same signal as at first.

The same performance was now repeated. Paul went through his part to perfection, and, notwithstanding the losses general cheer saluted us, we sprung to our legs, and dashed after the dogs.

Of course, I didn't spur him; every thing now depended on my sustaining our united name; and there was nothing too high or too wide that morning.

What will you take for him, Mr. O'Kelly, was the question of each man, as he came up to the field.

Would you like any further proof gentlemen? said I.

A general "No" was the answer, and again offers were received from every quarter, while they produced their notes and settled their bets. It was no part of my aim, however, to sell him; the trick might be discovered before I left the country, and if so there wouldn't be a whole bone remaining in my skin.

My refusal, evidently heightened both my value and his, and I sincerely believe that no story I could tell, on our ride back to town, would not have met credence that morning—and, indeed, to do myself justice, I tried my popularity to its utmost.

By way of a short cutback, as the fair was to commence at noon, we took a different route, which led across some grass fields and a small river. In traversing this I unfortunately was at the middle of some miraculous anecdote, and entirely forgot my pony and his acquirements, and as he stooped to drink without thinking of what I was doing, with a common instinct of a rider, I touched him with a spur.—Scarcely had the rowl reached his side, when he fell, sending me headforemost over his neck into the water. For a second or two the current carried me along & it was after a devil of a scramble I gained my legs and reached the bank wet through, and heartily ashamed of myself.

Eh, O'Kelly, what the deuce was that, cried one of the party, as a roar of laughter broke from amongst them.

Ah, said I mournfully, I was not quick enough!

Quick enough! cried one egad, I never saw any thing like it. Why man, you were shot off like an arrow.

Leaped off, if you please, said I with an air of offended dignity—leaped off, if you please—didn't you see it?

See what?

The salmon to be sure. A twelve pounder as sure as my name's O'Kelly. He set it.

Set a salmon! shouted twenty voices in a breath. The thing's impossible.

Would you like to bet on it? said I to them dryly.

No, no—no more bets, but surely—

Too provoking after all, muttered I to have lost so fine a fish, and get such a ducking! and with that I mounted my barb, and waving my hat, wishing them a good bye, galloped off for Killmore.

A GOOD PRACTICE.—When you dig your potatoes and gather your vegetables, carry the vines and other refuse to the pig pen; also have your swine supplied with the requisite quantity of weeds; let it be as regular as the rising of the sun, and you will find by the beginning of October there will be few left for seed. It is not half the labor that it will be next year to subdue their offspring, and you gain by this operation two thirds the keep of four hogs on an ordinary farm of 100 acres. This is profit even for the avaricious.—*Farmer's Advocate.*

The number of Irishmen in the British army in 1841, according to an official paper, was above forty thousand.

Application was then made to honor the Mayor, and three negroes named Henry Tillman, Edward Augustus, and John Winrau, taken into court to day. They stood on examination, they found the \$1,000 note and two other similar notes in the privy of the United States Hotel, Philadelphia. Ex Justice Downs was immediately despatched to that city to gather further information in relation to this mysterious affair. Without doubt, it will prove to have been what is termed by the police, "a touch-house robbery." The three negroes are of course in the Tombs; but the whereabouts of the Southern gentleman is unknown.—[N. Y. American.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

JOHN C. CALHOUN

Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

Democratic Banner.

"Free trade—low duties—no debts—no war—no banks—economy—retrenchment and a strict adherence to the Constitution. Victory, in such a cause, will be glorious; and if its principles be faithfully and firmly adhered to, after it is achieved, much will redound to the honor of those by whom the Liberty and Prosperity of the Country."—[JOHN C. CALHOUN]

We are requested to say to our readers in town, that JOHN FOSTER Esq. in obedience to the solicitations of his friends, has consented to deliver a Lecture on Education, to-morrow evening at early candle-light at the Female Academy. The public are invited to attend.

We must request the exercise of some farther patience on the part of our democratic friends in Cherokee. As we started to Tusculooza for our press on yesterday week, and we shall be enabled to issue the first number of the Palladium in a very short time after its return. In the mean time, we would again request those holding copies of the prospectus to use diligence in procuring the names of subscribers, and return them to the Post Master at Cedar Bluff as early as convenient. It is needless to remind them, that at a time like the present, immediately preceding an important presidential election, more diligence and liberality is requisite on the part of those who feel an interest for the success of their principles, than under ordinary circumstances.

We will attend in our next to the remarks made by the editor of the Wetumpka Argus in relation to our course. We have not room in our present number to give the subject that attention which its importance seems to demand.

A short time since the editor of the Flag of the Union stated that he had no other reply to make to the "the Jacksonville Republican; than to wish the editor of that paper better manners and a better temper." Judging by his paper of the 1st inst. a change seems to have come over the spirit of his dream. In reference to some comments of ours, on an article extracted from the N. Y. Herald, a short time since, he says that they are characterized by "marked malevolence of feeling," profound ignorance of every principle of finance, and "a low and vulgar appeal to the prejudices and fears of those whose suspicions are more easily aroused than allayed." Tolerably severe language this, we should say, for a lecture on good manners and good temper. The editor of the Flag does not condescend to inform us wherein we are "profoundly ignorant" nor to point out a single error we have committed; and inasmuch as it has not been the chief object of our labors to obtain his good opinion, we care very little what that opinion may be; and if his readers are willing to take his bare assertions, without reason or proof, (which they are not likely to do) we are also content. We see no particular benefit which is to result from a continued controversy with the Flag, and have no particular desire to prolong it. With him, democracy and Van Burenism, appears to be "one & inseparable, now & forever"—with us it is otherwise: we have dared to express the opinion that there are other men in the democratic ranks, some of whom would make good presidents, and this we presume is the "head and front of our offending." The editor of the Flag, with a number of other democratic editors, who are in favor of the exclusive claims of Mr. Van Buren, appear to possess a very intolerant spirit towards all who differ with them. To all such, we now say, that while the success of the democratic party is an object which we most ardently desire, yet we will not be deterred from saying what we think it our duty to say, & that too at a time when it ought to be said.

We commend to the special attention of our democratic friends in Cherokee County, the following communication from one of their numbers. It is certainly desirable that the democratic party of Cherokee County should take measures to be represented in the State Convention, and we feel very confident they will do so, notwithstanding the efforts of their opponents to induce in them a state of supineness and inactivity. We think, however, that an earlier day for the county meeting would be preferable if it could be conveniently fixed upon. We have heretofore expressed a preference for the 8th day of January, as the time of meeting of the State Convention; but many others appear to prefer the 2nd or 3rd Monday in December. It has lately been suggested that the next session of the

Legislative would probably be a short one, not continuing, perhaps, longer than Christmas, in view of which probability, as many of the members of the Legislature have been selected as delegates, the last mention time would be the 2nd Monday in December. The time of the State Convention, therefore, should be appointed on the 9th of such Tusculooza.

CECIL BLUFF, ALA. 10th Nov, 1843.

Democrats of Cherokee County.

Measures, and not men, has ever been the motto of every true lover of his country. Policy is every thing, men only the instruments, or agents, by which a proposed policy is to be effected. In order to carry out their measures, a party should be united as to the men that are to act for them in this, or that station.

Now, as the democracy of the United States have certain great political principles to sustain, certain great political measures to carry out, the success of which, materially depends upon the political cast of the individual placed in the presidential chair, and as the whigs are making vigorous efforts to defeat their principles and measures

port of some one, known to entertain democratic principles. In order to unite the democratic party, it has been proposed in this (as well as in most if not all of the States of the Union) that a State democratic convention be held at the seat of government; that such measures may be adopted as in the opinion of the convention will be best calculated to bring about a union of action in the democratic party, in the approaching contest, for the presidency. The State convention to consist of delegates from each county, equal to the representation in the Legislature. Meetings are being held, and delegates appointed, in almost all the counties of this State. Will democrats of Cherokee, fold their arms, and cry "a little more sleep, a little more slumber, a little more folding of the hands together," and leave the interests, and success of their cherished principles to mere chance? Will they neither care for their own success, nor be aroused by the efforts of the whig junta at Cedar Bluff to prostrate their party, at least in Cherokee? The undersigned cannot so believe. "The democracy will maintain their principles, mildly, yet firmly, and industriously. The undersigned desirous to see democracy covered with success, at the termination of the next presidential election, and fully satisfied that union and concert of action is necessary to victory, respectfully recommends that a meeting of the democracy of Cherokee be held at the court house on Saturday the 9th day of December next, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the State convention, and acting upon any other proposition that may be brought before that body, that may in the opinion of the meeting be proper for them to act upon. And it is hoped, that the democracy of the county will concur in this recommendation, and not stay at home, and depend upon some one or two individuals to do all that should be done. Remember the defeat our party met at the last presidential struggle. Take time by the forelock, move now, and let it be a moving of the real voting democracy, and not a few wire workers. "In union there is strength." In union, concert of action, and vigilance, lies the secret of success."

WARREN AND FILLER DEMOCRAT.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN BARBOUR.

In accordance with previous public notice, a meeting of the Democratic Party was held in Clayton, on the 16th October to consider of the best mode of sending delegates to the State Convention, and for other important matters connected with the interests of the party. Col. JOHN L. HUNTER was called to the Chair, and D. M. SEALS appointed Secretary.

Col. John Gill Shorter, after some introductory remarks, clearly explaining the object of the meeting offered the following preamble and resolutions, viz: Whereas the Democratic Party of the Counties of Mobile and Pike have recently adopted resolutions proposing a postponement of the State Convention of Alabama to the 2d Monday in January next, in order that the people may have longer time to deliberate upon the important interests involved in the Presidential election of 1844, & whereas, the said counties have taken the true Democratic ground, that each District should be free to select its own Delegate in the National Convention, and that our State Convention should appoint only two Delegates to represent the State at large, in the National Convention; and whereas, we, the democrats of the county of Barbour, are impressed with the correctness of these views—Be it therefore

1. Resolved, That we agree to the postponement of the State Convention of the Democratic Party of Alabama; and that the same should be held in Tusculooza on the second Monday in January next.

2. Resolved, That this meeting now do proceed to elect by ballot three Delegates to represent the county of Barbour in the said Convention, to be held on the day above specified, or on such other day as a majority of the counties may decide.

Resolved, That in compliance with the recommendation of the Democrats of Pike, we approve of a District Convention to select the delegate from the 2d Congressional District to the National Convention, if no other mode of selection can be devised more satisfactory to the mass of the people, and we invite our brother Democrats of this district to assemble at this place, on the 4th Monday in April 1844.

4. Resolved, That this meeting confirm the opinion heretofore expressed by the Democrats of Barbour, that the Hon. JOHN C. CALHOUN is our first choice for the Presidency of the United States.

5. Resolved, That though as above ex-

pressed we entertain a partiality for the distinguished son of South Carolina, and would take him as our first choice for the Presidency, we will nevertheless sustain for this high office that individual who may receive the nomination of the Democratic party of the Union.

6. Resolved, That the Delegates who may be selected by this meeting to represent the County of Barbour in the State Convention, shall be furnished with a copy of these resolutions, and are hereby instructed to advocate, in every proper manner, the views therein expressed.

The above resolutions were discussed by Messrs. Shorter and Cochran in support of them, and Judge Berry against them; and in order to obtain a more full expression of opinion by the Democrats of the county, the further consideration of the resolutions was deferred until Monday evening, the 23d inst.—and on motion of Col. John Cochran the meeting adjourned to that time.

MONDAY EVENING, 23d.

The meeting assembled, in pursuance of adjournment, Col. JOHN L. HUNTER, in the Chair.

In the opening of the meeting, Col. John Cochran offered the following resolution, as a rule of order:

That this meeting will consider it out of order, any language in opposition to the persons spoken of in the resolutions.

Which was adopted.

The discussion was then continued on the resolutions offered by Col. Shorter, during which some material amendments were offered and advocated by L. L. Cato, Esq., and on motion of Col. Cochran, were laid on the table by a large majority; after which the original resolutions were adopted by a large majority of the meeting. The Democratic friend of Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Calhoun both pledged themselves to support the nominee of the Democratic party of the Union with one exception: one of the friends of Mr. Van Buren declared that he would in no event vote for Mr. Calhoun.

The meeting then proceeded to the election of three Delegates, in accordance with the provisions of the second resolution; whereupon John L. Hunter, John Cochran and Judge S. Williams were chosen delegates. After which the Chairman addressed the meeting at some length, in some pertinent remarks.

On motion, it was Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and forwarded to the Montgomery Advertiser for publication.

The meeting then adjourned sine die. JOHN L. HUNTER, Chairman. D. M. SEALS, Secretary.

THE OFFICE AND DUTIES

OF EXECUTORS & ADMINISTRATORS.

Being a plain and simple treatise on the Rights, Responsibilities and Duties of the executors; containing directions with regard to the making of Wills, distribution of estates, and other necessary actions to be pursued by those administering estates to which is added, Forms and Entries for Judges and Clerks of the Orphans' Court; all prepared with reference to the laws of Alabama.

The foregoing is the title of a New work recently published by Judge Porter of Tusculooza, which would doubtless be very useful to that class of persons whose rights, duties and responsibilities are defined and explained. A few copies have been deposited at this Office for sale, which can be had on application.

Who SHALL DECIDE?—Mr. Webster, in the speech which he made before the agriculturists of Rochester, was pleased to remark:

"I do say, gentlemen that the agriculture of this country is the great matter which demands protection. It is a misnomer to talk about the protection of manufactures; that is not the thing we want or need: it is the protection of the agriculture of the country." [Repeated cheers.]

But a few weeks before this was stated, Mr. Clay writing to the editors of the Tennessee Agricultural Journal, was pleased to mark:

"Owing to the peculiar position of the United States, agriculture requires but little protection, and that confined to a few branches of it. It is otherwise with the other two interests. They require some protection against the selfish legislation and the rivalry of foreign powers." &c.

Either one or the other of these learned doctors must be in the wrong; and we should like to be informed by some of their admirers, which one of the two is to be believed. As a high authority has nominated the gentleman to run respectively as the Whig candidate for the Presidency and the Vice Presidency, perhaps they intend, as in the campaign of 1840, to adapt themselves to all classes of opinion.—N. Y. Evening Post.

A humorous fellow, a carpenter being summoned as a witness on a trial for an assault, one of the counsel, who was very much given to brow beat the evidence, asked him what distance he was from the parties when he saw defendant strike the plaintiff. The carpenter answered, "just four feet five inches and a half." "Pray thee fellow," says the counsel, "how is it possible you can be so very exact as to the distance?" "I thought," says the carpenter, "that some fellow or other might ask me, so measured it."

MURDER.—A horrid murder was committed at Phillipston, Putnam county, N. York, on Tuesday evening last, by a person named George Denny. It appears that Denny had an old grudge against Abraham Wanser, an aged and respectable citizen. Denny went to the residence of Wanser, and called him out as soon as the old man made his appearance, he was shot dead. Denny is about eighteen years of age. He was arrested, and is now undergoing an examination.—Madison (N. Y.) Observer.

As the time for the sale of the Nashville Union, which is nearly filled with original matter written expressly for them, is fast approaching, we have no doubt that they will have a good neighborly hammer at it. We do not know who wrote the article, but we are firmly persuaded that it is a very good one, and we are applying by the Editor of the Nashville Union, to show what is thought about this matter in Tennessee.

Chambers Herald.

SHERIFFS' SALES.—A bill has passed the lower branch of the General Assembly prohibiting Sheriffs from advertising sales of land in the newspapers and it is now before the Senate. There may be cases, perhaps, in which advertising is useless expense, but we are firmly persuaded that in the main such a law will be productive of great injury. We think it is a retrograde step in the march of civilization; and a step forward seems to us to be the better policy. It would be more advantageous undoubtedly to both debtor, and creditor, if not only execution sales of real, but also of personal estate, were made more public by notice in the public papers; while on the other hand, the prohibition of notices but a written notice (in many cases) on the Court house, is fraught with incalculable injury.

In Alabama, such a law is now proposed here, in force; and the complaints against it are loud and grievous. The Marion Herald on this subject, says:—

There is no man whose property has to be sold under the hammer, but would much prefer to pay a few dollars and have the sale made, notoriously public through the columns of a newspaper, than have his property sacrificed for one half, and in many instances one tenth of its value. A sheriff's sale takes place once a month—people are busy, and seldom come to town to read written notices—the consequence is, that only a very few are apprised of what is going on. Perhaps no man present needs the article, and the property is knocked down at a mere song. It is an unwise and foolish system, and we hope the next Legislature will take the matter into serious consideration.

Another Alabama paper, speaks on this wise:—

Why is it that so little care is paid to the interest of the debtor? We every month see his property put upon the block for sale frequently the whole of it, and only some half dozen or so persons standing round to bid for it. Not one tenth part of the citizens of the county know why such a sale is taken place. Now, why is this? Simply because, from some strange whim or other of our legislature, the Sheriff, instead of making known such sale by means of some of the numerous public prints, is ordered to stick up a little notice in the Court House. There are several months in the year, during the tending and gathering of the crops, when but few persons visit the county site.—How then can it be expected that property sold under such circumstances, will bring half, let alone a fair price? Many an unfortunate individual is totally ruined by such a publication of the sale of property. We know of a case in the lower part of the State where property worth some five or six thousand dollars, sold for about as many hundred. Very few persons knew anything of the sale.

Here we have a view of the practical effects of a law which we do not but has been suggested in Tennessee by good motives, but without the lights of experience on both sides of the question. We respectfully ask our Senators to weigh both sides fairly before they concur with the House.

COUNTRY NEWSPAPERS.

Some contemporary holds forth in regard to Country Newspapers as follows—let all the people listen; for his words are the words of truth and soberness, fully spoken.

Newspapers that are published in a town or village, are called country papers in opposition to those published in the city.

Some people won't subscribe to a country paper, because, they say, they are first every thing contained in the country in the city paper. These are very wise people surely, and have very sharp eyes too. If they don't take the country paper how do they know what is in it? Do they borrow it, and so read it without the pleasure of paying for it; or do they guess what is in it? No city paper can furnish country people with matters in which they are half so much interested as the country papers can, because, the country papers narrate what occurs immediately around marriages and deaths of their friends—the advertisements of their neighbors—the sales of personal property near them which they are in need of. These are matters peculiar in their neighborhood papers alone, and most agreeable to them.

The advertisements for a neighborhood paper are the first things to be read in deed, properly speaking, the advertisements are the most interesting parts of all newspapers, to all readers.

A man that does not subscribe to his neighborhood paper is certainly ignorant of one half that passes around him; and if he is a business man often loses the price of subscription in the settlement of an estate, or sale of some property in which he was interested. Besides the paper tells him what to go and get the cheapest goods, and that for those who are poor, it is the cheapest—tells him where he wants a house or a cow, &c., or where he wants a good deal of what is going on in the cities, and tell you a good deal of what you feel no entertainment in whatever it is, but they tell you that which you are interested in your neighborhood news. Another class of people say that the country papers are made up of the city papers. This is another mistake. A large number of our country papers are as well

as the light in our eyes. They are nearly filled with original matter written expressly for them. They may have a good neighborly hammer at it. We do not know who wrote the article, but we are firmly persuaded that it is a very good one, and we are applying by the Editor of the Nashville Union, to show what is thought about this matter in Tennessee.

We do not know who wrote

he was, he knew what he was writing about, which is a good deal more than can be said of every scribbler. He says:—

"The business of an editor who attempts to give his readers something new every day of publication, we believe is greatly underrated, especially by the more learned of mankind. They think it a very easy matter to write for a newspaper. Let them try it. Let some of our ablest men or women, make the attempt to write for us one single article each day, without fail—an article, mind, which they shall not hesitate to put their name to, and let the world know it is theirs. We verily believe that they would find it no easy matter. Yet such is the position of an editor. With only a modicum of brains, perhaps he must not write one article but half a dozen; and what is more and worse than his name goes out attached to them all. Really the public should judge charitably of an editor's efforts. It would be strange if he never said a silly thing—very strange if he never said an unwise one—passing strange if he never said an erroneous one. His opinion of transpiring events are expressed hastily, frequently on the spur of the moment, before time is given for thorough examination; and the wonder is that they are so uniformly such as their authors are willing to stand by after mature deliberation."

SEXAGON LINN.—The circumstances attending the death of Senator Linn have not, we believe, been correctly stated in any quarter. Dr. Linn was up to the evening of the 2d inst. in the enjoyment of unusually good health. He was then busily engaged in preparing some business, intending, on the next day, to visit St. Louis. In the afternoon, when stooping to search for some papers in a trunk at his side, he raised his head suddenly, and asked Mrs. Linn if his face appeared flushed, as he felt exceedingly dizzy, and there seemed to be a general determination of blood to the head. The painful sensation, however, soon passed off, and he resisted the suggestion that he should be bled. During the evening, and to a late hour in the night, he was busily employed in correspondence and other matters; and when he retired, he was indisposed to sleep. When Mrs. Linn rose in the morning, he requested that he might not be disturbed, saying that he would endeavor to sleep an hour or two. He soon fell into a slumber, apparently gentle and refreshing. When visited two or three times, he was still found in this state, and there was no disposition to disturb him. It was not until 12 o'clock of the 3d that Mrs. Linn approached his bedside to awaken him. She attempted to do so, but in vain. Calmly and placidly without a sigh, or the change of a single feature in his benevolent countenance—had life passed away. Three or four hours afterwards there was a profuse bleeding from the mouth and nostrils.

St. Louis New Era.

HORRIBLE AFFAIR AT NEW HAVEN.

The newspapers at the North have with in the last year or two recorded no small amount of villainy. Since then, the papers of the principal cities, there and especially from Philadelphia, have teemed with case after case of swartwauling, forgery, swindling robbery, seduction and murder. There was a time when northern papers and northern letter writers delighted to expatiate upon the immorality of N. Orleans the frequent violations of the law at the south, the reckless habit of carrying weapons, &c. &c. But it would seem as if matters were reversed, and that the North and the South had changed climates. The practice of carrying weapons is almost entirely laid aside at the South, we hear of no cases of seduction in New Orleans, whether in the church or out of the church by priest or laymen, we rarely have to record a murder from them; except in the duello, and even the cases of robbery, forgery, or swindling that do occur are few, and far between and too important to admit of a comparison with the bold and magnificent speculations, that help to fill the columns of our Northern contemporaries. We seldom admit to our columns the detailed accounts of the vices or the weakness of our friends; as we think that the perusal of such details is not always attended with a beneficial effect upon those who read. The following from the New Haven Herald is so striking a proof of the bad results of carrying concealed weapons that we give it a place that those who read may see the consequences of so useless, so dangerous, so cowardly a practice.—Montgomery Advertiser.

HORRIBLE AFFAIR AT NEW HAVEN.

We copy the following shocking & melancholy particulars from the New Haven Herald of Friday:

DEATH OF TUTOR DWIGHT.—We have to perform the melancholy duty of announcing the death of Mr. John Dwight, Tutor in Yale college, caused by one of those unfortunate freaks which agitate the young members of Yale College, after their annual admission to the institution. Immediately after the commencement of the present academic term, some young rowdies of the advancing class, were paying their respects to Freshmen in a course of introduction prohibited by the rules of the institution, which Mr. Dwight with others attempted to suppress. In the performance of this duty, he seized a young man named Lewis Fassitt of Philadelphia, and was in the act of drawing

the light in order to strike him. The young man, however, drew a knife, and gave him a wound near the groin, and almost fatal. Tutor Dwight was instantly fatal. Tutor Dwight was instantly fatal. Tutor Dwight was instantly fatal.

ing deadly weapons about his person, especially young men whose passions are not soothed or regulated by the calm dictates of reason and experience.

Tutor Dwight was a son of Mr. James Dwight, of this city, late of Richmond, Va., & a grandson of the late President Dwight. He was only 21 years of age, and graduated at Yale College in the class of 1840. He was a gentleman of fine promise, and his loss will make a serious void in the social and literary circles to which he was attached.

Fassitt the young man who now stands guilty of perpetrating the highest crime known to our laws, has left the city, and will probably escape. We understand, however, that measures have been instituted for his apprehension, and that a requisition will be made to the Governor of Pennsylvania for his surrender to the hands of justice.

By reference to the letter of our Philadelphia correspondent under the morning mail, it will be seen that Fassitt has been arrested.—N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.

AWFUL SUICIDE BY A LIEUTENANT IN THE NAVY.

About 6 o'clock yesterday morning Lieutenant GEORGE J. WYCHE, was found suspended by the neck, dead, in one of the lock rooms attached to the watch house under the court house, to which he had been committed by the officer of the watch, he having been brought in in a state of helpless exhaustion by two watchmen about half past four in the morning. The catastrophe created great excitement in the central portion of the city yesterday, on that account, as likewise on account of the official rank of the deceased, his personal standing among his brother officers, and his general excellent good character, we give below a full report of the coroner's inquest held by Col. Jabez Pratt in one of the traverser jury rooms. The following persons were sworn as jurors: William C. Brown, editor of Zion's Herald, foreman.

James Barry, captain of the watch.

Isaiah Stoddard, senior officer of the central division of the watch.

George J. Dexter, police officer.

Daniel Merrill messenger of the supreme court.

John Brigham, sheriff's keeper, collector &c.

Upon the evidence the jury, after consultation of three quarters of an hour, returned a verdict that the deceased came to his death by hanging himself "with his own hands, while in a state of partial derangement, caused by intoxication."

ANOTHER TRAGEDY—FATHER SHOT BY HIS SON!

We learn by a letter received on Saturday night from Westbrook, (formerly a part of Saybrook) on Connecticut river, that a fearful tragedy occurred in that town on Friday evening. Mr. John Stennard, jr., a wealthy and highly respectable farmer in that town, about fifty years of age, who has a wife and two children, was deliberately shot, while at the supper-table, by his own son!

The family were thus occupied, when Alpheus Stennard, about 24 years of age, went into his chamber somewhat abruptly; and, as subsequently appeared, loaded his gun. John, the younger son, expressed some apprehensions to the father, and said he was fearful Alpheus was about to do something wrong—perhaps shoot someone. When he came down stairs with the gun in his hand, John left the room. The father rose from the table and approached him, with some exclamation of surprise, apparently for the purpose of seizing the weapon. Alpheus immediately levelled the musket, and shot his father directly in the breast, the ball passing through, and coming out of his back. He lived until midnight, when he expired in excruciating agony. The son seemed quite unconscious of the tragedy in which he had been engaged; and although he has never been suspected of insanity, yet in this murderous act, he has exhibited such evidences of it, that we understand, he is to be sent immediately to the Retreat at Hartford.

The unfortunate father was an estimable man, a deacon of the Congregational Church in that town; and himself and family have always lived together in the most affectionate and harmonious manner. His funeral took place yesterday. Deep regret, as well as painful excitement pervades that part of the country; and in the midst of it all, the motives which prompted this murderous deed remain an inscrutable mystery to all, except Omnipotence.

New Haven Courier, Oct. 30.

Of all the hateful, hated, detestable, and execrable of our race, the man who walks the earth with a loaded gun, and who is ever ready to shoot down his fellow man, is the most dangerous and the most to be feared. He is a man who is ever gathering what they call at one place, and eagerly retelling it with multitudinous additions, enlargements, and amendments at another. From one to another, always professing to be the fast and firm friend of both they constantly go with insinuation, hints and surmises calculated to alienate friends, embitter enemies, and spread contention through a whole community. The poison of asps is in truth under their tongues—their words carry venom like that of the spittle of loads, destruction and misery are in their ways and the way of peace they neither know seek or love.

WHIG TRIUMPHS!
We cannot too earnestly impress upon our friends the necessity of keeping cool about the late triumph of the Whigs. There are yet two or three little States to vote, which we strongly suspect will be for the Democrats. We have no confidence in the Whig victory, and we are not at all sanguine about anything but a secure return to Democracy.

The Democratic Party has the attention of our Whig friends to the condition of things as the only mode we can adopt to prevent their shouting until they burst the buttons of their breeches—which would be an awful calamity!

Dem. States.	Elec.	Whig States.	Elec.
Maine.	9	Georgia.	10
N. Hampshire.	6	Tennessee.	13
Connecticut.	6	Kentucky.	12
New York.	36	Vermont.	6
Pennsylvania.	26	Rhode Island.	4
Virginia.	17	Delaware.	3
N. Carolina.	11	Maryland.	8
S. Carolina.	9		
Alabama.	9		30
Louisiana.	6		
Mississippi.	6		12
Ohio.	23		7
Indiana.	12		
Michigan.	5		
Illinois.	6		
Missouri.	7		
Arkansas.	3		

*We give the Whigs Kentucky, although we made a draw battle of it this year, & if we have good candidates next year we shall get the State easily enough.—*Ky. Yeoman*.

MOLES AND WEASELS.—A very curious scene was witnessed on Kinnoull hill, by a person taking a stroll in the woods on Saturday evening, between a colony of moles and a weasel. The weasel had fallen upon a mole, whose life-blood it was fast draining, when the cries of the victim brought a colony amounting in number to fifteen, of its own tribe, to its assistance, from a ridge of mole-hills immediately behind the spot where the struggle was going on. They, one and all, rushed upon the weasel, which was in a few minutes sacrificed to their fury. The most curious part of the incident, however, is, that the moles, after their enemy was dead, proceeded to devour the body; the effect of which was, that three of them, in a short time, died, and all the others were so affected as to be unable to crawl. The individual who witnessed the circumstances did not think that any of them would live.—*Perth Courier*.

Copper Rock.—We copy, says the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer, the following paragraph from the "Detroit Daily Advertiser." The mineralogical specimen of which it speaks, is unquestionably the noblest in the world, if it be properly described, and ought by all means to go into some of the great cabinets of the country. "It would bring a mint of money, from any of the national collection in Europe; but it should never go out of the United States."

Great Curiosity.—Our readers have all heard of the famous Copper Rock of Lake Superior. It is now in this city, in the possession of Julius Eldred, Esq., who after much expense and several months of hard labor has succeeded in removing it. It is certainly one of the greatest mineral curiosities in the world, and every one will be anxious to see it. It is supposed to weigh about four tons, and is nearly pure copper, about 95 per cent. Its location was in the bed of the Ontonagon river in the Upper Peninsula, about 300 miles above the Sagd to St. Marie.

The writer in the New York Express speculates as follows touching the cotton markets. "The entire world being at peace—the China question having been settled—money abundant throughout the world, and the manufactures of cotton in Great Britain & on the continent in a prosperous condition, to say nothing of our own manufactures, who will consume from fifty to seventy-five thousand bales more this year than last; I see nothing to prevent a further rise in cotton, even if the total crop turn out to be two millions, which is the largest estimate I have yet seen. That it will advance further (and probably materially) in Europe there can be no question. The stock in Liverpool will be rapidly reduced, because the consumption of Great Britain was never so great, and as they will get little or none of our new crop till next year, the quantity on hand the first of January, 1844, will not be more than it was on the first of January, 1843, and thus in the face of increased consumption throughout the world and a certain falling off in our crop, of at least 400,000 bales, and in my estimation not less than 600."

Reduction of Postage.—From indication it would appear that the Post Master General intends to recommend to Congress a general reduction of the rates of Postage. Such a recommendation would no doubt receive approbation of the whole Union. The tariff of postage was fixed at a period when the country was in the infancy of its resources.

It is not too much to say that the rates of postage have increased in proportion to the increase of the population, and that the burden on commercial correspondence from postage is, therefore, an impediment to business, for with the extension of the old and the adoption of new lines of intercourse, and the multiplication of facilities of communication, the charges from postage in aggregate have undergone more than proportionable augmentation instead of diminution. We think that the only, or even chief, remedy in the diminution of the rates of postage.

the country, should be revenue. The general circumstances of the Union in their progressive changes, and the squaring of the income with the expenditure of the Post Office should be the governing or guiding principle in such an adjustment. We do not think that a moderate reduction of the rates of postage will lead to a diminution of the revenue of the Post Office, but that it will lead to a more extensive correspondence by new lines of communication, and the consequent multiplication of Post Offices.—*Charleston Patriot*.

A SELF-TAUGHT MAN.—There is a colored man in Alabama who is a classical scholar, and wholly self-taught. He is a Blacksmith, and first learned the letters of the Alphabet by inducing his master's children and others to make the letters one at a time on the door of his shop. In this way he familiarized himself with the letters and their names. He then learned to put them together, and made words, and soon was able to read. He then commenced the study of arithmetic, and then English grammar and geography. He is now able to read the Greek Testament with ease, has some knowledge of the Latin Language, and even commenced the Hebrew, but relinquished it as a consequence of not having suitable books. He is studying Dwight's Theology, and was examined in the first volume by his pastor, who stated that he stood a good examination. It is also stated that he is a man of devoted piety and remarkable humility, that he studies at night until eleven or twelve o'clock, and intelligent men say that, when conversing with him, they feel themselves in the presence of their equal. He is between thirty and thirty-five years of age and is a member of the Presbyterian Church, in good regular standing. The School of Alabama at its late session resolved to purchase him of his master (in case he could be obtained for a reasonable price) with a view of sending him to Liberia as a teacher. Whether he has expressed himself willing and anxious to go.—*Gulf Union*.

PLUTARCH SAYS. In his life of Alexander, the Babylonians used, during the dog days to sleep on skins filled with water. The Boston Times adds:—In these days we sleep on skins filled with liquor.

Eleven prisoners of the Revolution appeared at Utica on the 4th ult., and drew their half yearly pay. Their united ages were 937 years. The youngest was Joseph Wills, aged 30; the oldest Benjamin Harvey, aged 108.

SONNET.—The following pretty description is by Grace Harkway:—"The man that misses sunrise loses the sweetest part of his existence. I love to watch the first star that glimmers in the eye of morning—the silent song—the flowers' breath—the thrilling choir of the woodland minstrels, to which the mode-brook trickles applause—the swelling out of the sweetest of creation's 'mains—seem to pour some glad and merry tale into delight's ear, as if the world had dreamed a happy thing, and now smiled over the telling of it."

LIFE INSURANCE.—A contemporary says: "A man was never known to be killed who had paid in advance for his newspaper." We are ready to insure the lives of all our subscribers on the above easy and simple terms.

DIED.—On the 11th November, 1843, of Typhoid Fever at the House of Mrs. Arianna Washington, in Jacksonville, Benton County, Alabama, ADAM FERGUSON CLAIRBORNE, son of Col. John Clairborne and Catharine Clairborne of Lafayette, Macon County, Tennessee. The deceased became ill on Friday the 18th October, and lingered under a very painful illness until the day of his death, which terminated as above. He was on a visit, together with his father, to his only brother who resides in this place, and when he arrived was not well, yet went about and enjoyed himself with his friends as he was wont to do on former occasions. The deceased was preparing himself for the practice of medicine, and was a student of Dr. Robertson, of Carliage, Smith County, Tennessee, and had fair to fill the anxious expectations of numerous connections and friends, and as a private member of society, was universally loved by all who knew him—and as a member of his father's family he was the idol of his relatives. But notwithstanding all this he had to die in the bloom of his youth, and although he never professed the religion of Christ until on his death bed, he then and there gave an abundant manifestation of the workings of the Holy Spirit, even to the astonishment of all who saw him, expressing himself in the following style:—"Oh, how I long to get to heaven!—besides repeating verse after verse of the most sublime poetry adapted to his own case, entirely unknown to any book—until at length his speech failing, he slept for some hours calm and composed as if perfectly well. When awakened, he was evidently striving to speak, and having his head raised by his brother he exclaimed: 'Glory and spake no more but fell asleep.'—He was the from the children of his father's family, and when the voice of his father's family was heard, he would say: 'I believe, hope and trust.'"

Blank Commissions TO TAKE DEPOSITIONS With printed directions attached FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

TO TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES IN ALABAMA.
In obedience to a resolution adopted at a meeting of the State Temperance Society, held in this city on the 31st of September last, requesting that a State Temperance Convention be held, and also appointing the undersigned a committee to extend the same, the undersigned have the honor to inform you that they have the pleasure to announce that a State Temperance Convention will be held in the city of Jacksonville, on the 18th of October, 1843, and hereby give public notice thereof.

THE OBJECT.—To devise ways and means to arrest Drunkenness, and to promote Temperance; and thereby expel from our State a vast amount of crime and misery. To meet together, face to face, from all parts of the State, and compare notes in this grand enterprise. To adopt some means for the advancement of temperance, through the influence of the Press, thereby sending "glad tidings" to remote and obscure places of degradation and vice, where the voice of the Temperance Orator is never heard. To form a band of co-laborers in the cause of true patriotism and philanthropy, erecting a beacon light, that those who are afar off, may see, and be guided by its influence. To form some systematic and efficient organization calculated to advance the Temperance reformation in Alabama.

JAMES M. NORMENT, DAVID MORROW, EDWIN E. SLADE Comtee Editors in Alabama friendly to the cause, will please give the above a few insertions.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS!
YOUNG & NISBET
HAVE just received a well selected stock of GOODS, to suit the approaching seasons; prices and qualities corresponding with the times. Our patrons and the public are invited to favor us with a call. Our stock consists of the articles usually found in the retail stores of the interior. We flatter ourselves in being able to please a portion, at least, of the generous community in which we live. Y. & N. Oct. 25, 1843.—4t.

NEW STORE!
AND
NEW GOODS.
J. C. BAIRD, & CO.
RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public generally, that they have just received and are now opening at the old Store room formerly occupied by Hoke & Abner, on the west side of the public square in Jacksonville, an extensive and well selected stock of FALL & WINTER GOODS, consisting in part of the following articles:—Broad Cloths, English, French and American, various colors. Pilot and Beaver cloths, various colors. Cassimeres, Sattinets and Kentucky Jeans. NEW STYLE OF GOODS. Chasans, Satin Lustres, Mourning Belzines, Parisianes, for Ladies' dresses. Muslin Lanes, colored and figured. Calicoes; a great variety and latest styles. Plain and figured silk, various kinds and colors. Velvet, Satin, Merino and other vestings. Irish Linens and long lawns. Blankets and Flannels, various descriptions. Brown and Bleached domestics. Plain and striped Linseys. Linen, Cambric and silk pocket Handkerchiefs. Cotton Handkerchiefs of every description. Seafoils, Chasans and Stocks. Pattern and spool Thread all colors.

Ladies and Miss's Bonnets, a great variety.
Gentlemen's and Ladies' Gloves, various kinds. Cambric Elging and inserting. Muslins and Bishop Lawn, plain and figured. Table Cloths and Diaper. Bed Ticking and Apron Checks. Hats & Caps. Boots & Shoes. Books and Stationery. Brogans and Negro Shoes, with a great variety of other articles too tedious to mention. Also a large stock of Hardware and Cutlery. China Glass and Queen's ware. A large stock of Groceries, embracing almost every variety of liquors. A large stock of having been purchased upon good terms, will be sold unusually low for cash; all who are not satisfied to take our word with respect to the cheapness of our goods, and who may wish to purchase bargains, are respectfully requested to call and examine the quality and prices for themselves. Jacksonville, Oct. 18, 1843.

Notice.
I hereby given that the prayer of the Ray, Administratrix of the estate of the late John McDonald, Randolph Co. when and where all who may attend.

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NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS!
S. P. HUDSON, & CO.
ARE just receiving from New York, and are now opening, in addition to their already extensive stock, a new supply of

FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS.
GROCERIES & C.
As their stock embraces almost every variety, usually kept in a retail store, they deem it unnecessary to give a detail of articles; further than to state that, in addition to their usual stock they have received a new supply of

BONNETS & SHAWLS.
Of the latest new style and pattern; very beautiful articles. Jacksonville, Oct. 18, 1843.—4t.

Thomas A. Walker
AND
A. J. Walker.
HAVE formed a partnership in the practice of Law. Business entrusted to their care will receive their joint attention. Their office is near the South East Corner of the Square, where one or both of them may at all times be found. Address: T. A. & A. J. WALKER, Jacksonville, Ala. Nov. 6, 1843.—4t.

Two more Premiums.
FROM THE FIRE PROOF WARE-HOUSE. THE Subscriber agrees to pay a Gold Premium to the Merchant, or Cotton Buyer, (to cost over \$30, to be selected at M. Owen's Store in Montgomery,) that stores the greatest number of Bales, and a fine set of Bells to the Wagoner that delivers the greatest number of bales in the Fire-Proof Ware House, from the 1st of October, 1843 until the 1st of April, 1844. WM. H. THOMAS. Wetumpka, Sept. 22, 1843. Oc. 4. 4m.

Stop The Thief.
\$50 REWARD.
STOLEN from my Stable, living seven miles south west of Layette, on the night of the 22d instant, a bay Mare, about five feet or five feet two inches high, has a small star in her forehead a good head and neck which she carries nearly level in riding, she walks very fast and paces remarkably fast and well, has a long dock tail which she carries in travelling nearly level with her body, shod all round though the shoes are old, she may have a little white on the nose, and a little on the hind part of one of her fore and hind feet. She is a fine mare six years old next August, very fat and in fine condition when stolen, she has probably an old saddle on with one old and one new stirrup leather. I will give the above reward for the Thief and mare, or twenty dollars for the mare, or pay liberally for any information directed to me La Fayette, June 3, 1843. CLEMENT FORBES.

NOTICE.
THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he still continues to keep a

House of Entertainment
in the Town of Jacksonville, Benton county, Alabama, at the same stand, on the N. E. corner of the public square, where he expects to remain permanently, and feels confident from past experience, that he will be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call. AARON HAYNES.

R. E. W. MACADAMS,
Clock and Watch Maker.
WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he continues the business of repairing Clocks, Watches, Music-Boxes, and Jewelry.

He is also prepared to Gild Watches, Pencils, Surgical Instruments, Spectacles & Trimbles with GOLD, or plate Copper, Brass, German Silver, and Surgical Instruments with Silver. A new process just discovered. It will pass the scrutiny of the best judges, and is much cheaper than any process ever invented. All work will be done, and warrant of suit the taste. Specimens can be seen by calling at his Shop, in JACKSONVILLE, on the West side of Main Street, nearly opposite the Printing Office. Cash required for all work when delivered.

PROSPECTUS
FOR A DEMOCRATIC JOURNAL TO BE PUBLISHED IN THE CITY OF TUSCALOOSA, TO BE ENTITLED THE **Alabama State Journal.** THE undersigned had it in contemplation for more than a year past to commence the publication, in Tuscaloosa, of a democratic journal to be devoted to the advocacy of the principles of democracy as expounded by the Hon. JOHN C. CALHOUN of South Carolina, to wit:—"FREE TRADE; LOW DUTIES; NO DEBT; SEPARATION FROM BANKS; ECONOMY; RETRENCHMENT; AND A STRICT ADHERENCE TO THE CONSTITUTION"—deems the present a fitting period to carry his design into execution. He proposes, therefore, to issue the first number of said journal at a period sufficiently early to enable him to compete successfully with the other newspapers at the seat of government in their report and publication of the proceedings of the Legislature. The interest of the producers of wealth—the success of the principles of the State Rights party, and the progress of the theory of free trade and low duties—a theory essential to the prosperity and safety of the Southern States—are embodied in the political creed of Mr. Calhoun—the man who will be sustained by the State Journal for the presidency. A specimen number will be issued at an early day. JOHN McCORMICK, Edr. & proprietor of the Greensboro' Beacon. GREENSBORO', Oct. 1843.

Land for sale.
THE undersigned offers for sale on accommodating terms a very valuable tract of Land, lying on both sides of Terrapin creek one mile south east of Ladiga, and embracing the head of the large spring of the branch running through Ladiga, a very suitable and convenient place for a yard, and of which is cleared and under good fence, and at least 150 acres of very good land. The quality of the land is equal to any in the section of Alabama, and every respect well situated for a valuable settlement. A person wishing a larger farm can add to it by purchasing any quantity of good land adjoining at a reduced price. On the premises are at present two improvements, out houses &c. Also on the place an excellent seat for a grist and saw mill. The location has been very healthy the last two years and particularly the present season. Persons wishing to examine the premises will call upon the undersigned, or in his absence upon Leonard Brock living on the land. ALBERT ALEXANDER. October 4, 1843.—3t.

Executive Department.
TUSCALOOSA. BENJAMIN D. COOK, Governor of Alabama, in pursuance of the provisions of the 9th, 10th, and 11th sections of the act placing the Branch of the Bank of the State of Alabama at Decatur in liquidation, and by and with the advice of the President and Directors of said Branch Bank, do hereby declare and make known, that there will be offered for sale, at public outcry, to the highest bidder, in front of the Court-house in the Town of Ashville, and County of St. Clair, on **Wednesday the 10th day of January next, the following described Tracts of Land**, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging, lying in the County of St. Clair, the property of the said Branch Bank of the State of Alabama at Decatur—to wit:

N. E. 1-4 of Section 22, Township 13, Range 3, East, on which is a comfortable Dwelling House and out-houses, fine Spring and Peach Orchard, &c., sixty acres cleared. N. W. 1-4 of Section 22, Township 13, Range 3, East. The said sale will commence at 11 o'clock on said day. The purchaser or purchasers will be required to advance one fourth of the purchase money and execute notes for the balance, payable in one, two and three equal annual instalments, with six per centum per annum interest thereon, payable in the Notes of the Bank of the State of Alabama, or any of its Branches, and will receive from the person conducting such sale, a certificate of purchase.

Given under my hand and the great Seal of the State at Tuscaloosa this 24th day of August, A. D. 1843, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the sixty-eighth year. BEN. FITZPATRICK. By the Governor. W. GARRETT. Secretary of State.

BOOK-BINDERY.
Main St., opposite the Bell Tavern, Tuscaloosa. The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Tuscaloosa and adjoining counties, that they are prepared to execute all orders in the above business, and will endeavor to give satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage. Terms: low as possible—work warranted. N. B.—Editions of Works bound to order on very moderate terms. SLEAVEN & CAMMER. Circuit and County Clerks, supplied with Record Books, and Merchants supplied with Blank Books of every size; all of which will be ruled to order, and furnished at prices a little above Northern. References—the Hon. Judges of the Supreme Court. The Editors of the Flag and Monitor Newspapers, Tuscaloosa. Orders for any kind of work left at this office will be promptly attended to. Sept. 27, 1843.

Bankrupt Sale.
BY VIRTUE of authority vested in the undersigned, Assignee in Bankruptcy for the Northern District of Alabama, he will sell, at the Court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, on Saturday the 2nd day of December, next, at public auction, for cash, in notes of the Bank of the State of Alabama and its branches, all the interest surrendered in bankruptcy by Charles Norman in the south, east fourth of section twenty-seven, township fifteen, Range twelve east in the Coosa Land District. S. D. CABANISS, Assignee in Bankruptcy. By his agent, JOSHUA KIRBY. Nov. 1, 1843.—5t.

William H. Underwood,
AND
Samuel S. Hinton,
HAVE associated themselves in the practice of the Law, and will attend the Courts of Floyd, Walker, Chilton, Cass, Lumpkin and Cherokee counties, Georgia, St. Clair, Marshall, DeKalb, Cherokee, Benton, Talladega and the Supreme Court in the State of Alabama. All business entrusted to them in any of the above courts will meet with punctual attention. Cedar Bluff, Cherokee county, Ala. March 22, 1843.—4t.

Thos. A. WALKER & Wm. L. CAIN
WILL practice Law together in all the Courts of Cherokee and DeKalb counties, Ala. All business confided will receive prompt attention. Dec. 3, 1842.

FIRE-PROOF WARE-HOUSE.

THE subscriber having seen the necessity, as well as great advantage, in having a safe and commodious Building and Cotton Sheds erected in Wetumpka, has, at great labor and expense, succeeded in getting ready for the reception of Cotton, Goods on store, or to be sold on Commission, a splendid Fire-Proof Ware-House and Cotton Sheds, where he proposes to transact a General Receiving, Forwarding and Commission Business. It is prepared, also, to advance on all Cotton in store by Cash, Groceries, or Merchandise—will receive country produce, and sell the same on Commission. The Subscriber deems it unnecessary to remind the public of the comparative safety in storing with him and only trusts that he will receive a patronage commensurate with his superior advantages, and his determination to merit the public favors. WILLIAM H. THOMAS. Wetumpka, Sept. 10, 1843. Oc. 4. 4m.

The Jockey Club Races.
Over the Benton Course near Jacksonville, WILL commence on Monday, Nov. 13, with a Sweepstake, 1 mile heats, with 2 year old colts and fillies. 4 entries. H. L. French, Wm. Ainesworth, Kenneth Dye, John W. Trotter, to name and close 27th Oct. 1843: \$100 entrance—half forfeit.

Tuesday 14th. Sweepstake, 2 mile heats with 3 year old colts and fillies. 3 entries. John W. Trotter, gr. c. by Festival, dam Wild Kitty; Dan'l S. Ryan's Yellow Maria by Hibiscus, dam Jane; H. L. French, bay filly Ann Haynes by Leviathan, dam Pacific, closed—100 entrance; half forfeit.

Wednesday, Jockey Club Race—mile heats, with 2 year old colts and fillies: \$50 entrance. Thursday, 2 mile heats, entrance \$20 Friday, 3 " " " \$30 Saturday, 3 best in 5, " \$15

The proprietor is at this time unable to say what the purses will be worth, but suffice it to say, they will be as liberal as the times will admit. The proprietor has taken great pains to improve the track, and will have it in as good order as possible, and has good stables convenient to the track. JOHN T. POPE, Proprietor. Sept. 6, 1843.—7t.

Ware-House and Commission Business in Wetumpka.
THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has rented the Ware-house recently occupied by Hatchett and Miller, where he intends to continue the Storage and Commission Business. He returns his thanks for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to the late firm of Hatchett and Miller, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same. He will be prepared at all times to furnish Bagging and Rope, Groceries, &c., to those who may be pleased to patronize him, and also to make cash advances upon cotton in store. WM. MILLER, of the firm of Hatchett & Miller. Aug. 23, 1843. 3m.

State of Alabama,
CHEROKEE COUNTY. Orphans' Court, Regular Term, Oct. 6th 1843.

BENJAMIN D. COOK, Sheriff of the County of Cherokee and Administrator of the Estate of John H. Garrett, late of said County, deceased, personally appeared in open Court this day, and presented his accounts and vouchers and asks for a final settlement. Wherefore, the said accounts and vouchers being first duly examined, audited and caused to be properly stated, are this day by the Court, Reported for allowance at a term of the Court to be held on the first Friday, which is the first day of December, to be held at the Court house in the Town of Cedar Bluff.

It is further ordered by the Court, that forty days notice of the above be given by posting up a copy of the above at three of the most public places in said County of Cherokee and that it be published for four successive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican, a public newspaper in the Town of Jacksonville in the County of Benton, (There being no paper published in Cherokee,) requiring all persons interested in said settlement, to attend and show cause if any they have, why said accounts shall not be allowed if they see proper. Copy from the minutes. JOHN S. WILSON, Clerk. Oct. 25, 1843.—4t—87-50.

Administrator's Sale.
IN obedience to a decree of the Judge of the Orphans' Court of DeKalb county, Alabama, I shall proceed to sell at the late residence of Gilbert Sims, deceased, On the first day of January, 1844,

to the highest bidder on a credit of 12 months, (the purchaser giving bond and security,) the west half of the North West quarter of Section 10, of Township 8, of Range 8, in the Coosa land district, which tract of land is sold to pay the debts of said Estate. ELIZABETH SIMS, Administratrix. Nov. 1st 1843.—4t—85.

WM. B. MARTIN,
AND
LEMUEL J. STANDEFER,
WILL practice Law together in all the Courts of Cherokee and DeKalb Counties, Ala. All business committed to their charge will receive strict attention.

POETRY.

THE UNKNOWN GRAVE.

There is a little lonely grave
Which no one comes to see,
The foxglove and red orchis wave
Their welcome to the bee.
There never falls the morning sun,
It lies beneath the wall,
But there when weary day is done
The lights of sunset fall,
Flushing the warm and crimson air
As life and hope were present there.

There sleepeth one who left his heart
Behind him in his song,
Breathing of that diviner part
Which must to heaven belong.
The language of those spirit chords,
But to the poet known;
Youth, love, and hope yet use his words,
They seem to be his own.
And yet he has not left a name,
The poet died without his fame.

How many are the lovely lays
That haunt our English tongue,
Defrauded of their poet's praise
Forgotten he who sung.
Tradition only vaguely keeps
Sweet fancies round his tomb,
His tears are what the wild flowers weeps,
His record is that bloom.
Ah, surely nature keeps with her
The memory of her worshipper.

One of her loveliest mysteries
Such spirit blends at last
With all the fairy fantasies
Which o'er some scenes are cast.
A softer beauty fills the grove,
A light is in the grass,
A deeper sense of truth and love
Comes o'er us as we pass.
While lingers in the heart one line,
The nameless poet hath a shrine.

AN UGLY CUSTOMER.—Don't put on no Extras.—A wager was made a few days since on board a steamboat, between a couple of jokers, one of whom, pointing to an extremely ugly man, betted a bottle of wine that an uglier customer could not be produced. The other, who had seen one of the firemen as he passed on board the boat—a man whose face was screwed out of all shape—at once took up the bet, and started down stairs for his man. The joker had an impediment in his speech, but he nevertheless soon made known his business to the fireman, and obtained his consent to show himself to decide the wager. When inside the social hall, the latter, whose nose is one side of his face and his eyes on the other, began to screw and work them about, to give his face a greater degree of ugliness. "S-s-stop," said his backer, "d-o-n't put on n-o-o extras. St-and just as the Lord made you—you can't be beat."—N. O. Picquiere.

BOTTOMLESS LAKE.

Near the summit of a mountain in Portugal, in the province of Beira, is situated the lake Esura, the waters of which are of a dark greenish hue. Although no fishes have been seen in this lake, yet frequently fragments of ships, such as broken masts, spars, &c., have been found floating on it, though inland as is its position. This circumstance has very naturally led to the belief that it communicates with the ocean by some subterranean passage—a belief which has been still further strengthened from the fact, that the face of the lake, he comes either rough or smooth as the ocean is found to be agitated or calm; and also that during stormy weather, it produces a rumbling noise which may be heard at a distance of six or eight miles. It is a notorious fact, that, to the present day, though frequently tried by the curious, its bottom has not been discovered.

At a short distance from Rosinere, in Switzerland, a remarkable spring is known to arise from the centre of a natural basin of more than thirteen square feet in its area. Of the power, which operates on it, we may form some conception, when it is known to force, with much violence, a column of water of eighteen feet circular, far above the surface. Although tried by the most ingenious and persevering virtuosi in natural philosophy, its depth has not yet been ascertained; thus leaving to conjecture the only plausible conclusion; that this spring is the outlet of some accumulating subterranean lake which lake has no other issue for its waters.

ANCIENT RECIPE FOR THE CURE OF THE GOITRE.—The ingredients for this remedy cannot be had without a little theft; but as no one's stock will be endangered, the sufferer will be contented to run a little risk in order to obtain great relief.

1st. Hee must pick a handkerchief from the pocket of a maid of 50 years who never had wish to change her condition.

2d. Hee must wash it in an honest miller's pond.

3d. Hee must dry it on a person's hedge that was never covetous.

4d. Hee must scent it in a doctor's shop that never killed a patient.

5th. Hee must mark it with a lawyer's ink who never cheated a client. Apply it to the part affected, and cure will speedily follow.

The N. Y. Courier and Enquirer, noticing one of the lives of Henry Clay, of which he has as many as a cat—thinks it remarkable that "the whole" of it—"all," at least, "that is important" to let every American know what he is, &c., has been compressed into sixteen pages by some modern "Junius." A much more compact and faithful sketch of his life, thus far, we suspect, will be found in Senator Niles' notable sketch of the "thrice-defeated" candidate for the Presidency—which has the merit also of being capable of adaptation, by a trifling alteration, to the future life and experience of the man who is ever destined to defeat. Not only his life, but his political epitaph, has already been written by the American people, and short work they have made of it.—Albany Argus.

THE HONEST LABORER.

It is an old and true proverb that idleness will clothe a man in rags, but the diligent hand maketh rich. How much better it looks to see a man willing to labor for 50 cents a day, when he cannot get \$1, to save and split wood or shovel gravel when he cannot get better business, than to see him standing all the day idle. No matter what the work is, if it is honest, and you can realize some compensation. Be busily employed, and you will never be idle. Many Mechanics pursue a bad policy in consuming in the winter season, what they have saved in the summer. Now instead of this, a majority of this class, by a little calculation might secure some kind of employment for the inclement season, which would defray all their current expenses. Thus they could save permanently all they gained in the summer. Let every man, and woman, too, have something to do. They will feel better, eat better, sleep better, and be every way better.—Balm of Gilead.

A TOO FOND WIFE.—Among the items of late foreign intelligence our readers may remember the mention of the death of a Mr. Aymer, a circus vaulter. The North Adams, Massachusetts, Transcript, gives the following account of the effect of the injury upon his wife, a resident of that town.

"Mr. Aymer formerly resided in this village, and left here engaged in his profession about a year since. He has here, residing with her mother, a beautiful and lovely wife of twenty, to whom the intelligence of his awful end was communicated by means of the above extract on Friday last. "She read it, shed a tear over it, and burst into the wild laugh of the maniac. 'It was one of the most heart-rending scenes, the eye ever beheld, to look upon the mental ruins of this beautiful female, to encounter that wild and frantic eye, and to listen to the wild and unmeaning conversation of one whose reason has strayed. On the Sabbath she arrived herself, in her bridal dress, and wandered over the fields plucking flowers and decking herself with frantic ornaments, piercing the ear and the heart with her frantic calls for her lover. Mrs. Aymer buried her only child in N. York the past summer, and is now verily alone on the bleak waste of life, without a staff to guide her frail and shattered barque, and without a beacon light to warn her of quicksands and shoals."

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—The Providence Journal says that the packet sloop Rhode Island, from New York, was struck by lightning on Thursday morning last, at half past 4 o'clock, while off Watch Hill. The fluid struck the fly staff, and passed down the single halyards, injuring the topmast slightly, but did no other damage to the vessel. Captain Hull and four of the crew, who were on the fore-castle at the time, were knocked down, and remained insensible several minutes, but were not seriously injured.

VIOLENT THUNDER STORM.—A correspondent of the New Bedford Bulletin writes from Warham, (Mass.) under date of the 19th, as follows: "This morning, our village was visited by an awful thunder storm. The lightning struck the Rev. Mr. Nott's meeting-house, completely demolishing the steeple, throwing it in every direction, perforating the roof in several places, melting stove-pipes, throwing down chimneys, and shattering the building very much."

FACTORY STOCK.—A Boston merchant informs us that factory stocks have risen one third on the par value.

The above scrap (which we clip from the Clay-Federal N. H. Statesman) affords a beautiful comment upon the effects of the present protective tariff on the various branches of industry. It seems that "factory stocks" (meaning the stocks of large corporations) have recently "risen one-third on the par value." This is probably announced as a cheering instance of improvement under this "better times" administration. Now, how have farming "stocks," wool, produce, &c., &c., kept pace with "factory stock" within the past two years? Why, just in proportion as the latter has advanced, the former have retrograded. "Factory stocks" are up, and the products of the farmer, and the wages of the laborer and operative, are down to the lowest ebb. Every one may draw conclusive inferences from the above facts. The producers, by the tariff, are robbed for the benefit of a class of wealthy monopolists. These are the "better times" promised by Federal leaders to the people, and such is the direct effect of their boasted tariff.

Portland (N. H.) Argus.

AVOID QUARRELS.—There is much good sense in the following, which, though old deserves to be repeated at least once a year. "If anything in the world will make a man feel badly, except pinching his fingers in the crack of a door, it is a quarrel. No man ever fails to think less of himself after than he did before one; it degrades him in the eyes of all, and what is worse blunts his sensibility to disgrace on the one hand, and increases his temper and passionate irritability on the other. The truth is, the more quietly and peaceably we all get on, the better it is for ourselves, the better for our neighbors. In nine cases out of ten, the wisest way is, if a man cheat you, quit dealing with him; if he be abusive, quit company; if he slander you, take care to live so that nobody will believe him. No matter who he is, or how he misuses you, the wisest way is just to let him alone. There is nothing better than this 'cool, calm, and quiet' way of dealing with the wrongs we meet with."

Liberty, like love, is as hard to keep as to win, and the exertions by which it was originally gained, will be worse than fruitless, if they be not followed up by the sedulities by which alone it can be preserved.

By the President of the United States.

IN pursuance of law, I, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales will be held at the undermentioned land office in the State of Louisiana, at the periods hereinafter designated, to wit:

At the Land Office at NEW ORLEANS, commencing on Monday, the thirteenth day of November next, for the disposal of the unappropriated vacant public lands, to which no "private claims" are alleged under existing laws, within the limits of the undermentioned townships and parts of townships, viz:

South of the 31st degree of Latitude, East of the meridian, and West of the Mississippi river.
Fractional township twelve, east of Grand river, fractional sections twenty-two, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, thirty-five, thirty-six, thirty-seven, thirty-eight, thirty-nine, and forty, in township fifteen, and fractional township sixteen, of range twelve.
Fractional township sixteen, of range thirteen.
Fractional township eleven, of range fourteen.
Fractional sections thirty-two and thirty-three, township twenty-three and fractional sections two, three, four, five, ten, eleven and twelve, in township twenty-four, of range fifteen.

Sections one, eleven, twelve, thirteen, and fourteen, and sections eighteen to thirty-six, inclusive, in township nineteen, township twenty; sections one to six, inclusive, eleven to fifteen, inclusive, twenty-two, twenty-three, and twenty-four, and twenty-seven to thirty, inclusive, in township twenty-one, of range sixteen.

Township twenty, sections one to eleven, inclusive, and seventeen, eighteen, and twenty-one, in township twenty-one, of range seventeen.
Sections five, eight, seventeen, twenty-one, and twenty-eight, in township twenty-two, and fractional section twenty-five in township twenty-three, of range eighteen.

Fractional sections twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, and thirty, in township twenty-three, of range nineteen.

Fractional sections nineteen, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, and thirty, in township twenty-three, fractional sections three four, five, and nine to fourteen, inclusive, in township twenty-four, of range twenty.

Fractional sections seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, and twenty-one, in township twenty-three, and fractional sections seven, eight, fifteen, seventeen, and eighteen, in township twenty-four, of range twenty-one.

Sections one to four inclusive, ten to fifteen inclusive, and twenty-one to thirty inclusive, in township fifteen; sections thirteen, fourteen, nineteen, twenty, and twenty-two to thirty inclusive, in township sixteen; sections twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, thirty-four, and thirty-five, in township seventeen; sections three and four, and nine to fifteen, inclusive, and twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, and thirty-six, in township eighteen; sections five, six, eight, seventeen, twenty-one, twenty-eight, and thirty-three, in township twenty; sections three, four, ten, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-three, twenty-six, thirty-four, and thirty-five, in township twenty-one; sections three, four, nine, ten, eleven, fourteen, and fifteen, in township twenty-two; sections one, two, three, ten, eleven, twelve, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-seven, and thirty-four, in township twenty-three; and fractional sections four and ten, in township twenty-four, of range twenty-two.

Sections two to eleven inclusive, fourteen and fifteen, and seventeen to twenty-two inclusive, and twenty-seven to thirty-three inclusive, in township seventeen; sections five to eight inclusive, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-four and twenty-nine to thirty-four inclusive, and thirty-six, in township eighteen; sections two, three, four, ten, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-three, twenty-six, thirty-four, and thirty-five, in township twenty-one; sections three, four, nine, ten, eleven, fourteen, and fifteen, in township twenty-two; sections one, two, three, ten, eleven, twelve, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-seven, and thirty-four, in township twenty-three; and fractional sections four and ten, in township twenty-four, of range twenty-two.

Sections two to eleven inclusive, fourteen and fifteen, and seventeen to twenty-two inclusive, and twenty-seven to thirty-three inclusive, in township seventeen; sections five to eight inclusive, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-four and twenty-nine to thirty-four inclusive, and thirty-six, in township eighteen; sections two, three, four, ten, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-three, twenty-six, thirty-four, and thirty-five, in township twenty-one; sections three, four, nine, ten, eleven, fourteen, and fifteen, in township twenty-two; sections one, two, three, ten, eleven, twelve, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-seven, and thirty-four, in township twenty-three; and fractional sections four and ten, in township twenty-four, of range twenty-two.

Fractional section forty-four, in township sixteen; sections four, five, and six, and nine to fourteen inclusive, and twenty-three to twenty-six inclusive, and thirty-three to thirty-six inclusive, in township seventeen; sections one, two, three, four, eight, nine, seventeen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty-one, thirty-four, thirty-five, and thirty-six, in township eighteen; sections one, two, five, six, seven, eight, twelve, fifteen, seventeen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-nine, and thirty-two, in township nineteen; fractional sections thirty-five and thirty-six, in township twenty-one; fractional township twenty-two, and fractional section six, in township twenty-three, of range twenty-four.

Sections thirty-seven and thirty-eight, in township seventeen; sections five to nine inclusive, fifteen, nineteen, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, thirty, thirty-one, thirty-four, and thirty-five, in township nineteen; sections three, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, and thirty-one, in township twenty-one; fractional section six, in township twenty-two, of range twenty-five.

Sections thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, seventeen, and eighteen, in township twenty-one, of range twenty-six.
Sections thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, seventeen, eighteen, twenty-two, twenty-three, and twenty-four, in township twenty-one, of range twenty-seven.

Sections forty-one and forty-two, in township twenty; sections three to ten inclusive, sections fifteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, thirty-five, and thirty-six, in township twenty-one; and fractional sections one and two, in township twenty-two, of range twenty-eight.

Sections four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, fourteen, and fifteen, in township twenty-two, of range twenty-nine.

Fractional sections one, two, and three, in township twenty-one; and sections lost three, four, five, and six, in township twenty-four, of range thirty.

Sections or lots one to fifteen inclusive, and seventeen to twenty-six inclusive, in township twenty-one; sections or lots one to thirty-five (except sixteen) inclusive, in township twenty-two; sections or lots one to sixty-two (except sixteen) inclusive, in township twenty-three; sections or lots one to fifteen inclusive, seventeen, and nineteen to thirty-seven inclusive, in township twenty-four of range thirty-one.

Sections or lots one to forty-four inclusive (except sixteen,) in township twenty-two; sections or lots one to twelve, inclusive, in township twenty-three, of range thirty-two.

Sections or lots one to seven inclusive, in township twenty-two, and sections or lots one to fifteen inclusive, and seventeen and eighteen, in township twenty-three of range thirty-three.

Lands appropriated by law, for the use of schools, military, or other purposes, will be excluded from sale.

The sales will each be kept open for two weeks, (unless the lands are sooner disposed of,) and no longer; and no private entries of land, in the townships so offered, will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, this eighth day of June, Anno Domini 1843.

JOHN TYLER,
By the President:
THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Notice to Pre-emption Claimants.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any lands within the limits of the townships above enumerated is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the proper land office, and make payment therefor as soon as practicable after seeing this notice, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the township, embracing the tract claimed, above designated; otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE OF POSTPONEMENT OF public sale of United States lands in the New Orleans district, in the State of Louisiana.

Notice is hereby given that the public sale of land ordered by Executive proclamation, dated the 8th of June, 1843, to be held at the Land Office at New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, to commence on Monday, the 13th day of November next, will be postponed until, and commence on, Monday, the 1st day of January next.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this 18th day of October, A. D. 1843.

JOHN TYLER,
By the President:
THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

FREE TRADER.

THE undersigned proposes to publish a newspaper in the City of Tuscaloosa, devoted to politics and miscellany. The main object of the paper will be the support and extension of the principles of the party in politics denominated "democratic;" and what the writer means by democracy has been aptly expressed in the following words of the great Carolina Senator:—"Free Trade; Low Duties; No Debt; Separation from Banks; Economy; Retrenchment; and a strict adherence to the Constitution."

It will be the aim of the paper to contribute all its zeal and ability to the election of Mr. CALHOUN as President; and the undersigned promises he will "dare" do all that may become a man, a gentleman, and a patriot, to attain that great good and happy consummation of the labor and patriotic hopes of our gallant party. The friends of Mr. Calhoun in this State, and their name is legion, all profess a desire to have an organ an exponent of their sentiments and preferences at the capital of the State; and if the undersigned meets with that encouragement the doubts not he shall receive the first number of the FREE TRADER will be published on the first Monday in December next, that being the first day of the ensuing session of the Legislature.

The paper will be as large as the Monitor or Flag published in Tuscaloosa. Price Four Dollars, payable on receipt of the number. Dollars on the expiration of the subscription.

Of the subscribers, standing appearance, walks and frois well, he was stolen the 11th of July, I will give fifty dollars for the thief, with the horse, upon proof of conviction, or twenty dollars will be paid for the horse alone; I hope the honest part of the community will aid me in bringing said thief to justice, as the horse from the above description can be easily detected; any information will be thankfully received; direct to Dogwood P. O. Walker County Georgia.

THOMAS CRUTCHFIELD,
Jacksonville, Ala., Nov. 1, 1843.

DR. CHAMPION'S Vegetable and Ague Medicine.

A safe and certain cure for Chills and Fever in all its complicated forms; also an effectual remedy for Fevers of every description.

THIS Medicine has been used by the proprietor a number of years, and is a safe and certain remedy for all the above mentioned diseases. It is a safe and certain cure for Chills and Fever in all its complicated forms; also an effectual remedy for Fevers of every description. It is a safe and certain cure for Chills and Fever in all its complicated forms; also an effectual remedy for Fevers of every description. It is a safe and certain cure for Chills and Fever in all its complicated forms; also an effectual remedy for Fevers of every description.

CERTIFICATES.
Franklin Co. Tenn.
Winchester, Oct. 13, 1842.

Dear Sir—An agent of yours left with us some two months since, some of your Ague and anti-bilious Pills, and at the time he left them we would scarcely take them up on any terms; Sappington's Ague Pills being sold by our next door neighbor, and thought by the people not to be surpassed by any medicine for that disease, then in use. But your Pills have brought out a name for themselves far surpassing that of any other medicine now in use. All agree that they never saw such a medicine before, & would have no other while they could get yours. The consequence of which is, your pills are all gone, and at the urgent request of our friends, we write you to send us a fresh supply.

We are respectfully yours, &c.,
T. M. TRYON & Co.,
B. S. H. DAVIS.

Certificate from Dr. Wm. McCLELEN.
Talladega Co. May 21, 1842.

This is to certify that during the past season, I have made use of Dr. Champion's Ague medicines in my practice, and out of twenty-two boxes, (all I had) have never failed of effecting a permanent removal of the disease, and in no single case did a patient take more than half a box. I can with strict veracity and do with great pleasure say, that I believe it to be the best, safest, and most effectual remedy for ague, chills, and fever, &c. that has ever been discovered.

WM. McCLELEN.
Gallatin county, Ill., April 18, 1842.

Dr. Champion—
Dear Sir—Within the last twelve months I have been using your anti-bilious and ague pills in my practice to a considerable extent and have found them to be productive of superior effects in the case of fever and many other cases. It is difficult to get them here, their character standing so high in all the south part of this State that they are all bought up, and consequently it is very hard to get a sufficient quantity of them. You will confer a great favor on the inhabitants of this county by forwarding a good supply of your medicine to this place.

A. A. WOLF, M. D.
Each box contains twenty-four Pills, twelve of which are sufficient to cure an ordinary case of chills and fever. A pamphlet accompanies each box, with full directions and ample certificates of the efficiency of this medicine.

ALSO.
DR. CHAMPION'S

Vegetable Anti-Bilious, Anti-Dyspeptic, Purifying and Cathartic Pills, possessing four important combined properties for the cure of diseases, carefully and correctly combined, one article to assist the effect of another, for the benefit of the health of mankind.

This medicine is recommended to the attention of those afflicted with Liver complaint; Dyspepsia, Dropsy, bilious habits, costiveness, cholera morbus, Rheumatism, Scrofula, foul stomach, depraved appetite, worms, cholera, (which is known by the sinking sensation at the pit of the stomach) Jaundice, Head ache, and sick stomach, Palpitation of the heart, diarrhoea, nervous affections, dysentery or flux, heart burn, white swelling and all those diseases arising from impure blood.

For sale by SMITH & ABBNEY, in Tuscaloosa, and MARTIN SIMS, North Port.

For Sale by HOKE & ABERNATHY, and in nearly all the villages, and by numerous country agents in all of the Western and Southern States, and Texas.

S. September 6, 1842. 14—9ms.

Administrator's Notice.

HAVING obtained letters of administration on the Estate of Stephen Treadwell, deceased, from the Orphans' Court of Randolph County, on the 21st day of August, 1843; I hereby notify all persons having claims against said Estate, to present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred, and all persons indebted to said Estate, are required to make immediate payments.

JAMES BURDEN, Adm.
Sept. 27th 1843. —61—33 50.

50 DOLLAR REWARD.

STOLEN from the subscriber living in Walker Co. Ga. an Iron Grey Horse 5 years old, last Spring full sixteen hands high, black mane, black tail, white socks, and a white blaze on his neck.

Whoever will find and bring him to the subscriber, or to the State Printer, or to either Marion or G. B. A. Townes, will be paid the reward of fifty dollars for the horse, and the balance of the reward will be paid for the horse alone; I hope the honest part of the community will aid me in bringing said thief to justice, as the horse from the above description can be easily detected; any information will be thankfully received; direct to Dogwood P. O. Walker County Georgia.

JOHN G. PENISTON,
Sep. 13, 1843.

Samuel F. Rice, AND Thomas D. Clark.

HAVE formed a partnership, in the practice of Law, under the firm name of RICE & CLARKE.

They will attend the Circuit, County and Chancery Courts in the 9th Judicial Circuit, to-wit: Jackson, Benton, Madison, and Washington Counties, on the 1st day of November next, at the Court House in Jackson, Ala. Office of CLARKE & CLARKE, at Ala. June 26, 1842.—11f.

Law Notice.

THE undersigned have associated themselves in the practice of the Law under the firm name of BOWEN & HAMILTON, and will practice in the Circuit, County and Chancery courts of Randolph and the surrounding counties. Their office is in McDonald Randolph county, where one of them may at all times be found. Prompt attention will be given to any business confided to them.

JOHN D. BOWEN,
A. J. HAMILTON.

The State of Alabama, } BENTON COUNTY, } Orphans' Court, June 5th, 1843.

PETER LARRISON, Administrator of Samuel Lively, dec'd, having reported said estate insolvent—

It is ordered that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, notifying and requiring the creditors of said estate to present their claims to E. T. Smith, Judge of the County Court, on the first Friday in January next, at the Office of the Clerk of the County Court in Jacksonville, at which time and place the claims against said estate will be audited for allowance.

A true copy from the Minutes.
M. M. HOUSTON, Clerk.
June 7, 1843.

A Sermon Upon the sovereign moral character and mercy of God, the principles of moral Government; the moral character and peculiar circumstances of Man, under different dispensations; the terms of Divine mercy, &c.

BY REV. J. S. GUTHRIE.

1,000 Copies of a pamphlet with the above title containing 24 pages, have lately been printed at this office. For able argument, and sound reasoning, this pamphlet has few equals, and should be read by all, who are desirous of obtaining information upon the subjects of which it treats. Copies can be obtained upon application at this office, or at either of the stores in this place.

William B. Martin AND R. G. Earle.

Thankful for the patronage heretofore extended to them individually, would beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally that they have associated in the practice of the Law in the firm name of MARTIN & EARLE. Professional business intrusted to their care will meet with prompt attention.

Office at Jacksonville Benton Co. Ala. the same formerly occupied by Wm. B. Martin.
Nov. 8, 1843.—11f.

Sheriff Sale.

BY virtue of an execution issued from the County Court of Benton County and to me directed, I will expose to public sale to the highest bidder, for cash, before the Court house door in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in December next, the north east quarter of section thirty six, township thirteen, Range eight—also the east half of north east fourth of section twenty three, township fourteen, Range eight, and also all the interest that Thomas R. Williams has in and to the west half of section twenty seven, township fourteen, Range eight, in the Conasa Land District—levied on as the property of said Thomas R. Williams, to satisfy said execution in favor of Andrew Donaldson, endorsee, &c.

R. S. PORTER, Sheriff.
Nov. 4, 1843.—11f.—35.

The State of Alabama, } RANDOLPH COUNTY, } Orphans' Court, in Vacation, Sep. 11, 1843.

THIS day came Absalom Cassels, administrator of the Estate of Henry Cassels, deceased and having filed his petition, praying of this Court an order of sale of the property both real and personal, belonging to said Estate; in order that the property of said estate may be equally, fairly and beneficially divided among the heirs of said intestate.

It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for thirty days, notifying Solomon Poe, a non-resident heir and all others interested to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held in and for Randolph County at the Court House, in the Town of McDonald, on Saturday the 21st day of October next, to show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petitioner should not be granted.

THOMAS CRUTCHFIELD,
Jacksonville, Ala., Nov. 1, 1843.

Blank. ON EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR THE OFFICE.

Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1843.

Whole No. 358.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
J. F. GRANT,

At \$2 50 in advance, or \$3 00 at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year unless paid in advance; and no subscription discontinued until arrears are paid unless at the option of the editor. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue will be considered an engagement for the next year.

Terms of Advertising.

Advertisements of 12 lines or less \$1 00 for the first insertion and 50 cents for each continuance. Over 12 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c.

For announcing candidates for office \$3 00 to be paid in advance.

Cash will invariably be required for all job-work on delivery, & also for blanks except in cases where we have standing accounts with County Officers.

All personal advertisements and communications, charged double the foregoing rates.

Advertisements handed in without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted for six or twelve months.

Interest will be charged on newspaper and advertising accounts from the time they become due until paid.

For inserting circulars, &c. of candidates, 50 cents per square.

Communications to insure an early insertion, should be handed in as early as Saturday previous to the day of publication.

Postage MUST be paid on all letters addressed to the Editor on Business.

JOHNNY BROTHERTON'S FIVE SUNNY DAYS.

BY JOHN MACKAY WILSON.

I have experienced many days both of sorrow and sadness, in the course of my life and experience, (said old John Brotherton of Peebles) but with me by-past sorrows were always like an old almanac—a book that I never opened. Yet we do remember the five sunniest days of my existence. They were days of brightness and of joy, without a spot to cloud them. They took place, also, at various periods of my existence. I no doubt have had independent of them many pleasant, warm, bonny days; wherein I was both pleased and happy. But they passed away like any other fine days, and they were remembered for a week. But very different from the like of these ordinary fine days where those which I allude to as the five sunny days of pure, unadulterated uncloyed, almost insupportable delight. They were days, the remembered sunshine of which will not set in my breast, until my life sets in the grave. But I will give an account of them.

The first occurred when it was a delightful evening in the month of September, on the second day of the month, and just about five minutes past six o'clock. I had just dropped work; for I was a sonneteer, or more appropriately, a cordwainer; & had thrown off my apron and washed my face, and was taking a saunter up off the Tweed abut on the road leading down to Innerdithen. I cannot say that I had any object in view, beyond just the healthful recreation of a walk in the field after the labors of the day. The sun seemed to be a dozen yards above the hill tops; but there was a cloud in the whole sky, save a wee bit yellow one, hardly broader than the brim of a Quaker's hat that was keeking ower the hill, as if to keep the sun. Oh, it was a glorious evening. I dare say it was never equalled at the season of the year—I am sure the leaves, poor things, that were falling here and there from the trees and hedges, if they could have thought, would have been vexed to fall frae their branches, while all nature was basking in such sunniness.

I met several shearers, with their hooks ower their arms, just as I was gaun out o'town; and I spoke to them, and they spoke to me, but some o' them nodded and laughed at me, and said, 'She's coming, Johnny.'

'Who's coming?' said I.

And they laughed again, and said: 'Gang forward and see.'

So I went forward, and sure enough, who should I see standing beside a yett, with her hook ower her shoulder and picking the prickles of a day nettle out of her hand, but bonny Katie Lowrie; not only the comeliest lass in the burg of Peebles, but in all the wide country. I had long been desperately in love with Katie, but I had never yet ventured to say as meikle to her; though I was aware that she was conscious of the state of my feeling. We had often walked together on an evening, and I had given her fair and the like of that, but I never could get the length of talking about love or marriage; and scores of times had her and me walked by the side of each other for half an hour at a time without either of us speaking a word beyond saying: 'Eh, but this is a fine night! half a dozen times ower; so ye may guess that we were a bashful couple.

But on the night referred to, as I have said, I saw her standing at a yett, taking a thorn of some kind out of her hand and I stepped forward, and said to her, 'What has got into your hand, Katie.'

'It's a jaggie frae a nettle I think, John,' said she.

'Let me try if I can't take it out,' said I.

She blushed, and the setting sun just

streamed across her face: 'I'll declare I never saw a woman look so beautiful in my born days. Ye might have lighted a candle at my heart at the moment; I am certain. But I'da gither bonny soft hand in mine; and as I held it in mine, I would not have exchanged that hand to have held the sceptre of the king that sits upon the throne. I soon got out the prickles; but I was so overjoyed at having her hand in mine that, when they were out, I still held it in my hand, while, whether it was by accident or how I cannot tell, but I slipped my right hand round her waist; and in this fashion we sauntered away. But instead of going straight to town, we dauntered away down to Tweed side.

'Well do I remember pressing her to my breast in that mortal joy, and of saying to her: 'Oh, Katie, Katie, will ye be mine; will ye marry me and make me the happiest man that ever put his foot in a shoe on the face of this habitable globe?'

She hung her head, and poor thing! her bosom heaved like a frightened bird's. But oh, what ecstasy it was to feel its heaving. For a good hour did I stand pressing her breast to mine and always saying: 'Will ye, Katie? oh will ye, woman?'

At last with great effort, and her heavy heart bursting with pure affection, she flung her arms ower my shoulders, and said 'I will, John!'

Oh! of all the words that ever a human being heard, nothing could match the music of those three words to me. It was sweeter than the harp of the fairy, sounding ower a moonlit sea; when the winds of heaven are sleeping.

'Oh, bless ye! bless ye!—forever bless ye!' cried I. 'Katie, ye hae made me the happiest man in all Peebles, an I trust I shall make ye the happiest wife.'

I absolutely danced wi' joy and clapped my hands about my head. If ever there was a man intoxicated wi' joy, it was 'me that night; and I am certain that my joy was nothing less than mine; though she did not express it so extravagantly.

Nither the one or the other of us heard the town clock chap nine. Three hours flew ower our heads as if they hadna been three minutes. I set her to her father's door; and just as she was putting her hand upon the 'sneek—Eh, John! whispered she, 'where can I have left my hook?'

'That's weel minded, said I; 'I remember I took it off your shoulder; an' put it ower the yett; when I was takin' the prickles out of yer finger.'

Ye may think of what baith of us had been thinking about, when nither of us missed the hook, or remembered leaving it till that moment. We went to seek it with her arm through mine, (and close to my side I pressed it); and there accordingly, did we find the hook upon the yett where I had placed it.

She rather feared to gang into the house on account of her being out so late, for her father and mother were strict sort o' folks. Therefore I volunteered to go in wi' her & explain at once how matters stood. For, bashful as I was before telling my mind to her, I had broken the ice now, and was bold as brass.

She hesitated for some time; but I urged the thing, and she consented, and into her father's house I went wi' her. I wasna long in making the old man acquainted wi' the nature of my visit; and frankly asked him if he had any sort of objection to taking me for a son-in-law.

'I wanna,' said he, 'but I darsay no. I dinna see ony reasonable objection I ought to hae. What do ye say, Tibbie?'

'Me!' exclaimed she; 'what would ye hae me to say? Johnny is a decent lad and a guid tradesman; and if he likes Katie, and Katie likes him, I dinna see, that ye or I can do ony thing in the matter; but just leave it to their twa wills.'

'Well, John,' said her farther to me, 'as Tibbie says, I suppose it will just have to rest between yourselves. If we are baith agreeable, we are agreeable.'

I wonder I didna jump through the roof of the house. Joy almost deprived me of my specific gravity. Never since I was born had I experienced such sensations of ecstasy before.

Now this was what I call my first real sunny day. It was a day of memorable joy—and joy too of a particular description, and which a man can feel but once in the course of his existence.

I can say, without vanity, that I had always been a saving lad, and therefore in the course of two or three weeks, I took a house; which I furnished very respectably. And my second sunny day was that on which Katie and her father, mother, and a lass that was an intimate acquaintance of hers, came to my house to gether, Katie never to leave it again; for the minister came in just after them. Oh! when I heard the minister pronounce us one, and gie us his benediction as man and wife; and aboon all, when I thought that she was now—mine mine forever; that nothing aboon earth could separate us; I almost wondered that poor sinful mortals, such as we, should be permitted to enjoy such unspeakable happiness on this side of perfect ecstasy; and I could not forbear before the minister and them a; of squeezing her hand, and saying, 'My ain Katie.'

It was October, but a very mild day, all respects have passed for a day in August. After dinner, the room became very warm

and window was drawn down from the top. There was a lark singing its autumn song right aboon the house, and its loud sweet notes came pouring in by the window.

Poor thing! I thought of your joys ending, and mine are only beginning; but I trust in the autumn of my days, to sing as blithely as you do now.

I gied another glance at my ain Katie, and as I contemplated her lovely countenance, I felt as man that was never to know sorrow; for I dinna see how it was possible for sorrow to be where such an angel of sweetness existed.

That was my second sunny day; and my third followed after it in the natural course of time; for the event that rendered it memorable, was neither more nor less than the birth of my first-born—my only son. I was walking out in the fields, when the tidings were brought to me; and when I found that I had cause to offer thanks for a living mother and a living child, wi' perfect joy, the tears ran down my cheeks; I silently prayed for my Katie and my bairn. When I thought a man son was born unto me, and that I was indeed a father, the pride and the joy of heart were almost too great for me to bear. I would not have exchanged the natural and honorable title of father, to have been named Emperor of Russia, and King of Madagascar.

'It was a glorious day in the height of summer, and as I hurried home to see and to kiss my bairn and its mother, I believe the very flowers on the roadside were conscious that I was a father; a new made father, that trampled on them; I did it so quickly and so lightly. But great as my joy then was, it was nothing compared with what I felt when I saw my Katie and our bairn; and when my lips touched theirs I then did feel the full overflowed ecstasy of a father's heart. Never shall I forget it. That was the third of my five sunny days.

The fourth was of a different description, but gied me unmingled satisfaction, and perhaps I may say was in some part the foundation of the one which succeeded.

Now I must make you sensible that Katie made a very notable wife. In her household affairs, she set an example that was worthy of imitation by every wife in Peebles. There was naething wasted in her house; and the shadow of ony thing extravagant was never seen within her door.

One night, about six weeks after our marriage, she and I were sitting by the fire-side, by our twa wills, (for we never made our house a howl for neighbors and their clashes, when she said to me very seriously, 'John, I've often heard it said, that the first hundred pounds is worst to make, than the next five hundred.'

'I wanna, my dear,' said I, 'though I say it myself, there are more belonging to the craft that can make better wages than I can, and if it is your desire to make the endeavor wi' all my heart say I.'

So the thing was agreed upon, and we set about it the very next day. I got a strong wooden box wi' a hole on the top, just about long enough and broad enough to let in a penny-piece edgeways; and I caused a bit of leather, like a gae, to be nailed over the inside of the hole, so that whatever was put in couldna be taken out again till the box was broken open.

For many a day, both her and me wrought hard, both late and early, to accomplish it. We neither allowed the back to gang bare or shabby, nor did we scrimp our coggie, during our endeavors; but we avoided every expense of unnecessary expense.

At length, Katie says to me one day, just after dinner time, 'John, I darsay we shall have the hundred pounds now. If ye have nae objection, we will open the box and see.'

'It was the very thing which I had been wishing her to propose for months, and up I banged upon the kist, and put my hand on the head of the bed, where the box was kept. It was heavy, and it required both my hands to lift it down.

I forced up the lid, and having looked the door, I placed the box upon the table. The sun was streaming in at the window so bright that ye would have said it was aware of the satisfaction of Katie and myself, as we saw it streaming upon the treasure which our own industry had gathered together. It took us from two in the afternoon until six at night to count it, for it consisted of gold, silver and copper, and we counted it thrice over before we made it come twice to the same sum. At last, we were satisfied that it amounted to one hundred and fifteen pounds, seven shillings and eight pence half penny.

When I ascertained that the object of my desire, and of late and early savings, was accomplished, I was that happy that I almost knocked over the table where it was spread out, counted into parcels of twenty shillings. I threw my arms round Katie, wi' as meikle rapture as I did on my first sunny day, when she said, 'I will, Johnny, for the object was of her proposing, and she had the entire merit of the transaction. It was a grand sight to see the sinking sun throwing the shadows of the one, hundred and odd twenty shilling towers across the table, and to the far side of the floor. Folk talk about the beauty of the rainbows, but there never was a rainbow to be compared wi' the shadows of the piles of silver running across it. That was my fourth sunny day.

Finding that I was now a man of capital, I took a shop in the front street, and commenced business as a master boot and shoe

maker. Katie was remarkably civil in the shop, and I always tried to put good stuff into the hands of my customers, so that in a very short time I carried on a very prosperous concern. I also rose very high in the opinion of my fellow-craftsmen, and wonderful to relate, we heard that it was their determination to elect me to the high and honorable office of deacon of the corporation of our ancient and respectable trade in the ancient burgh of Peebles.

This was a height to which my ambition never could have aspired, and when I heard of the intention of the brethren, it really made me that I could na sleep. It made me not only dream that I was a deacon, but a king, a prince, a bashaw—a clear kens what, but anything but plain John Brotherton. I thought it was a hoax that some of the craft were trying to play off on me; therefore I spoke on the subject with great caution. But when it was put into my head, there was nothing on earth that I so much desired. I thought what an honor it would be when I was dead and gone, for my son to be able to say, 'My father was deacon of the ancient company of cordwainers in Peebles.'

What a sound that will have, thought I. On the morning of the election, I awoke fearing, believing, hoping, trembling. I could hardly put on my clothes. However, the choosing of office bearers began, and I was declared 'duly elected deacon of the company of cordwainers. It was with difficulty that I refrained from clapping my hands in the court, and I am positive I would not have been able to do it, had it not been that the brethren came crowding round me to shake hands wi' me.

I went home in very high glee, as ye may well suppose, and Katie met me wi' great joy in her looks. When the supper was set upon the table, 'Katie, my dear,' said I, 'send out for a bottle of strong ale.'

'A bottle of strong ale, John?' quoth she in surprise; 'remember that though ye hae been appointed deacon of the shoe-makers, ye are but a mortal man! Remember, John, that it was by drinking wholesome water, wi' pickles of oatmeal in it, that enabled you to save a hundred pounds, and so to become deacon of the trade. But had ye sent for bottles of strong ale to your supper, ye would neither have saved the one, nor been made the other, Na, na, John, think nae mair about ale.'

'Weel, weel,' said I, 'ye are right Katie; I canna deny it.'

That was what I call my fifth sunny day—a remarkable day in my existence, standing out from among the rest, and crowned wi' happiness.

From the Federal Union.

RAIL ROADS.

Are they beneficial or injurious?

There are not a few of our citizens, and some of them shrewd and talented, who think the value of these expensive works more than doubtful. That how profitable to stockholders, or beneficial to cities on the seaboard; they are productive of more injury than benefit to the country. The reasons offered for this opinion are specious and not unworthy of notice.

They allege that to enable ourselves to travel more swiftly, we establish a sort of monopoly of transportation, breaking down all lines of stage, to the ruin of thousands employed in their service, and injuring the planting interest by cutting off this vast market for their horses and forage. That to centralize trade, we pass our works thro' the country, destroying the value of property in our villages, breaking up every country store or cross road tavern, and thus destroying the value of the accumulated gains of a vast number of people dependant on these employments. That a further injury is done to those engaged in transporting heavy commodities on road wagons, and that this also invades the gains properly belonging to the planting interest. Nor has the fixed property in the neighborhood of large cities, the farms, the gardens, the orchards, which have been bought at such high rates and improved at such heavy cost escaped the deteriorating influence of Rail Roads. These have no longer the advantage of the monopoly of the market. We notice in an exchange paper a bitter complaint by a New Jersey gardener, that his efforts to profit by forcing his vegetables by artificial stimulants availed nothing against the products of the South or West. What say they, is to become of these people injured as they are and driven to seek or to learn new occupations, in place of those which have been taken from them, by these Rail Road monopolies? At whose hands are they to obtain justice, and where are they to receive an equivalent for the injuries they have sustained?

It is impossible to deny the truth of these statements or the hardship of many of these cases. It is impossible to go forward with the improvements of the world without inflicting evils of this kind on a part of the human race. They are inevitable and are to be remedied only by that versatility of talent, skill and energy which belongs to a people rising in the ranks of civilization and appropriating to themselves the wisdom of all ages. We dare not halt while the world goes forward. If we do we sacrifice every thing which others may exact of us. We should become an easy prey to every invader and slaves to those who would forge for us chains. China was the most scientific and powerful nation on earth. She decried that her institutions, her arts, her sci-

ence and her defences should not be improved. She fenced herself in with herself in with her vast wall, and taught her people to believe every other nation barbarous or savage. But alas for her institutions! Conquered by hordes of barbarians, who have yet allowed her institutions to exist, she has of late shown her inability before the great money stealer of the world, England. She is now to disgorge the accumulations of ages and to bewail in sackcloth and ashes the folly of her system of repudiating the improvements of other nations. India scarcely less remarkable for her early advance in the arts of peace and war; bound down by a false religion and a division of her people into castes, submits, an easy prey, to a handful of Englishmen, who by superior policy in government, and skill in arms appropriate to themselves all the profit of the labor of nearly one hundred millions of people. And nearer our own shores, the ancient and interesting country, Egypt, the cradle of the arts and sciences, the field of conceptions and projects of labor and skill unequalled elsewhere in the world. Of what avail is the unequalled fertility of her soil, the unequalled purity of her atmosphere and the purity of her noble river? We dare not halt while the rest of the world go forward with improvements in arts or arms. Rail Roads need not this defile. They can bear the reproach of all the ill they cause and yet claim for themselves the place of a great invention and a great benefactor. They are great labor saving machines, and like those which have gone before them, do their work with more despatch economy and profit, than any which have been yet seen. As well might we stop the mill, because pounding corn was one trade—stop the press because scribes earned their living by copying books—stop the plough because the hoe and the spade required hands to wield them and were a living to those who turned up the soil—or stop the manufacturing of the civilized world because it would employ three times as many people to clothe the world half as well without them.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

"LET THERE BE LIGHT."—INFORMATION DEMANDED.

'The Lorain Republican,' of the State of Ohio, contains an article under the head of 'Stupendous scheme of political villainy! A peep at Abolition duplicity—and Federal knavery—Plan for the campaign of '44 developed in part'—which is calculated to excite a deep interest in the minds of the people. It refers to a speech, made just before the election, at the celebrated abolition village of Oberlin, by the notorious abolitionist, J. R. Giddings, a candidate for re-election to Congress. After the most tremendous fulminations against the slave holders and the slave interest of the South, he (the aforesaid Giddings) is reported to have said:

'But suppose that he should vote for Mr. Clay. What then? Many slave-holders advocate the same sentiments that I do. Hundreds of papers containing the series of articles signed 'Pacificus' were purchased by southern members and forwarded to their constituents. This subject is not new to them; many are not afraid to promise the very sentiments I now hold, and Mr. Clay is one of the number. In fact, he has so put forth his sentiments. I have now in my possession, and will read to this assembly, a letter from Henry Clay upon this subject, before I conclude. If a man of his high moral character and distinguished abilities can thus embrace the doctrines of abolition, how idle it is for any portion of the party to refuse to receive them; and yet, that they are his sentiments, admits of no doubts.

Mr. Giddings here read a letter from Henry Clay, of Kentucky, to himself, condoling him upon the rancorous opposition of the southern members, and heartily concurring in all the sentiments, put forth in the articles signed 'Pacificus.' He also expressed a lively interest in the abolition movements of Mr. G., and expressed a firm adherence to his principles.

'These are the principles of Mr. Clay—and they are my sentiments. I approve of them—and do you not? It is true, that he has formerly advocated a different doctrine but men's minds may change. The ear is in motion. It will sweep every thing before it—and the liberty party are far behind. They must hasten, or they will fail of being in at the great triumph, which is near at hand.'

This man, Giddings, may have misrepresented Henry Clay. He may have lied about the matter—but as the case now stands, we demand, in the name of truth, the publication of the alleged letter. On this subject, the letter must speak for itself. It will tell what has passed between such a miscreant as Giddings, and Mr. Clay. If he (Giddings) has thus undertaken publicly, and on his own responsibility, to make such representations about Mr. Clay, and read a letter purporting to come from that gentleman, (Giddings) is bound to publish that document. If he refuses, then the friends of Mr. Clay are bound to call for a copy from him (Mr. Clay) and he is bound in justice to the truth, publish it for himself. There can be no mistake upon this matter—and we shall take care that a copy of this article from the 'Lorain Republican' shall meet the eye of Mr. Clay.

'PRAYER.—People assert often that where discontent prevails in a house the husband is the least unhappy; he can go forth; he can comfort himself; he has the world; so it is asserted. I do not think so. I am of opinion that the wife has or may have the better lot; I know that she has had; by the gates of the domestic hall a certain place of refuge—heaven! Thither Clara betook herself to escape, and amid the domestic in a atmosphere of bitterness, she found peace. But if the people did but know how she prayed! Prayer is the key of the gate of Heaven. It does not open it easily. It requires strength, indefatigable knocking, a firm, determined will, but is the door but once open—Behold! then there is no further separation between thee and the Almighty; and the angels of the Lord, ascend and descend to bring thee consolation and help. Thou, who sufferest perhaps like Clara, yearnest for repose like her, O listen! Sip not lightly at the cup of salvation! Drink deep draughts from the well of redemption! Fill thyself with prayer, with faith and humility; and thou wilt have peace.'

THE TOBACCO CROP.—The Bookville (Md.) Journal, says:—The Tobacco crop looks remarkably well, and promises to be more than an average; one, provided the frost does not come before the first of October, before which time it will be all out.

The following singular notice was lately posted upon the door of a church in England and read from the pulpit:

'This is to give notice, that no person is to be buried in this churchyard, but those living in the parish;—and those who wish to be buried are desired to apply to the parish clerk.'

Preserving Eggs.—There is a patent in England for preserving eggs; the composition used is as follows, and by adopting the method it is said, eggs have been kept two years:

'One bushel of quick lime, thirty-two ounces of salt, eight ounces of cream of tartar. Mix the whole together, with as much water as will reduce the composition to such a consistency that an egg, when put into it, will swim.'

A curious piece of gold of twisted workmanship, said to be worth, as old gold, £20, was lately found by a farm servant in ploughing a field belonging to Mr. H. Lillywhite, of Ripley Haunts, England. It is supposed to be a collar worn by the Romans, of very neat workmanship, in a good state of preservation, and is now in the possession of the Rev. S. Maddock, vicar of Ripley.

Experiments in Germany have led to the following conclusions: If a given quantity of land, with out any manure, yields three times the seed employed, then the same quantity of land will produce five times the quantity sown, when manured with old herbage, putrid grass or leaves, garden snuff, &c. Seven times when manured with cow manure. Ten times with horse manure. Twelve times goat or sheep manure. Fourteen times with night soil or bullock's blood.

TO REMOVE MILDEW FROM LINEN.—Moisten a piece of soap and rub it thickly into the part affected; then scrape fine white-ning, and rub that also in. Lay the linen on the grass, and from time, as it becomes dry, wet it a little. If the spots are not quite removed repeat the process.

S. W. Farmer.

ORIGIN OF THE CORONER'S JURY.

The utility and wisdom of the law by which a coroner's jury is impanelled over the body of every person who has the misfortune to die by some real or supposed accident, so that no corpse can be interred without a legal inspection, will be readily admitted by every one we presume; but the origin of this salutary law being perhaps known to very few of our readers, the following account of it, cannot fail of proving acceptable to them:

A Gentleman in London, after having successively buried six husbands, found a gentleman bold enough to venture upon making a trial of the matrimonial state with her, notwithstanding several alarming reports which were circulated concerning the lady's conduct. For several months they lived together in great mutual happiness; a circumstance which seemed to pay no great compliment to the former partners of her bed, who she said, had disgusted her by their sottishness and infidelity. Upon this subject, my lady disclaimed so largely, and at the same time let fall certain unguarded expressions, that the gentleman, at length, was led to entertain suspicion of her. Willing therefore, to know the real character of his amorous mate, he began frequent to absent himself from home, to return at late hours, and when he did return, to appear as if intoxicated.

At first reproaches were the consequence, which, however, were soon converted into threats and menaces of revenge. The gentleman, notwithstanding persisted in his dissipated profligacy, and seemed every day to become more addicted to his bottle. Accordingly, one evening, when his wife imagined him dead drunk, she unsewed a

lead weight from one of the sleeves of her gown; and having melted it, she approached her husband, who pretended still to be sound asleep, in order to pour the melted lead into his ear through a pipe. Convinced of her wickedness, the gentleman started up from his pretended slumber and seized her. Thereupon, procuring proper assistance, he secured her till the morning, conducted her before a magistrate, who committed her to prison. Orders were then given to dig up the bodies of her six husbands, who it must be remarked, had followed each other very rapidly to the grave, and as marks of violence were still discoverable upon each of them, the proof of her guilt appeared so strong upon her trial, that she was convicted, condemned, and shortly after executed. To this singular circumstance are we indebted for one of the most salutary laws, which has proved a greater check upon secret assassinations than a thousand executions for murder would have done.

Jacksonville Republican.

Wednesday, November 22, 1843.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.
JOHN C. CALHOUN.
Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

As a farther inducement to our advertising patrons, Commission Merchants and others, in Mobile and Wetumpka, we now propose to them, that besides making the usual liberal deduction on their advertisements inserted in the Jacksonville Republican, we will also have them inserted for an equal length of time, without any extra charge, in the Palladium, at Cedar Bluff, Cherokee County, Ala. Those publishing professional cards, &c. in this paper, to whom it would be any advantage, shall be entitled to the same privilege.

GEORGIA PENITENTIARY BURNED.—The whole of the buildings of this establishment within the walls, except the main prison were consumed by fire on the 8th inst. The whole of the prisoners were placed under guard and none escaped. The loss to the State is supposed to be from twenty to thirty thousand dollars.

Another ring on the Coon's tail.—The federal whigs it seems have again determined upon a change of names. They now call themselves *democratic whigs*—the next move will no doubt be, to leave off the whig, as offensive.—This will be knocking one ring off.

We copy the following, word for word, from a whig paper recently established at Athens, Ten. as a sample of the estimation in which democrats are held by their opponents—the party claiming "all the decency." Let democrats remember this, whenever solicited by a whig for their patronage to whig prints, or their votes, to whig office-seekers.

"What makes a Modern Democrat?"
We reply—*principle* alone never yet made such an animal. Some are democrats from motives of self-aggrandisement; some because certain other men are—others from a disposition to pilfer, and a vast majority are such because it is natural with them to be fools. As certain as ignorance is the parent of credulity, so also is it the father of modern democracy. No man can come to us in one breath with democracy, and in the next with *principle*. They are not convertible terms—the observance of the one would be a total annihilation of the other."

The Rev. Dr. Allen, who had been for near a quarter of a century, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Huntsville, died in that place on the morning of the 14th inst.

NEW YORK ELECTION.—The returns as far as received give the cheering intelligence that the triumph of democracy in the Empire State, is signal and complete, and Federal Coquetry prostrated in the dust. The Democrats have elected 8 of the 9 Senators—showing 26 Democrats to 6 Federal Whigs in that body.

The returns of the election of members to the House, shows so far, the election of 80 Democrats, and 22 Federal members. It is stated by the New York Plebeian, that the aggregate Democratic majority in the State will not be less than TWENTY FIVE THOUSAND, and in the Senatorial vote at least THIRTY THOUSAND.

From Mississippi too, the first returns are altogether favorable to the Democrats. According to the Columbus Democrat, there can be no doubt but they have carried the state by a triumphant majority—Governor, Legislature and members of Congress.

FOREIGN.—The most important intelligence of a general character brought by the Britannia, the last steam vessel from England, is the course adopted by the British Government to arrest the agitation in Ireland. O'Connell and eight others were arrested on the 14th inst. on a charge of conspiracy, immediately on the eve of a great Repeal meeting which was to have been held at Clontarf. Other arrests were expected to take place. The Cotton market at Liverpool had been unusually active the last week, at an advance of 3-8d per pound. The sales amounted to 97,500.

The editor of the Wetumpka Argus, in his paper of the 8th inst. says that a few days previous, he copied from our paper an article which he was pleased to see, but that then it had become his duty to give extract and comment upon one from the same paper, which he thinks a portion of the democratic party had sanctioned. The article from which he makes extracts, was contained in our paper of the 1st inst. headed "Calhoun—Van Buren." The first paragraph to which the editor of the Argus objects, is that in which a contrast is drawn between the views of Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Van Buren on the tariff question, in which we are accused of giving a false position to Mr. Van Buren. Our opinions of Mr. Van Buren's views were taken from his Indiana letter, to which the editor of the Argus also refers, and says, that in it "he denies that he is in favor of a protective tariff." We did not accuse Mr. Van Buren of being in favor of a protective tariff, but merely stated that Van Buren considered a tariff for protection constitutional, while Mr. Calhoun considered such a tariff unconstitutional. We leave it to the candid reader to decide, whether the editor of the Argus, in this effort to slide around the point at issue, does not come nearer giving a false position than we did. But without entering into a controversy with the editor of the Argus on this question, we refer our readers to Mr. Van Buren's Indiana letter, heretofore published in our paper, and if we have given to him a false position or done him the slightest injustice, we are willing to bear the blame.

The editor of the Argus professes to be actuated by principle alone, in the selection of a candidate for the Presidency. We have no disposition to deny that he is, and while we admit it, we have a right to claim for the friends of Mr. Calhoun the same credit; notwithstanding many who are opposed to his nomination do not scruple to insinuate, that friendship for Mr. Calhoun is but another grade of whiggery. Upon the fairest principle of reasoning, that portion of Mr. Calhoun's friends who have heretofore supported Mr. Van Buren, give stronger evidence of their devotion to democratic principles and of intense desire for their success, by laying aside all their previous prejudices in favor of Van Buren, than those do, who are willing to risk all in a contest in which they have heretofore suffered overwhelming defeat; but we do not wish to be understood as classing the editor of the Argus in that number. If we are not mistaken, Col. R. M. Johnson is the man of his choice; and if he does not have cause to complain of unfairness in some of the friends of Mr. Van Buren, or their efforts to silence the expression of his preference, it will be because they have no fears of his candidate.

We too supported Mr. Van Buren in 1836 and in 1840, and notwithstanding, as stated by the Argus, Benton County gave him a large majority, we happen to know that the vote against him in 1840 was about 200 stronger than the usual whig vote; and we do not now know a man, either here or elsewhere, who voted against him then, that will vote for him now. Did we believe that Mr. Van Buren could regain the democratic strength lost in 1840, without which the democratic party must suffer another shameful defeat, we would not say a single word against his nomination, though our partialities for another were doubly as strong as they are; but of even the probability of this, we have not seen the slightest evidence. On the contrary, vast numbers who then supported him have expressed their preference for other men, until his adherents have been sifted down almost to those who were under his immediate patronage during his presidential term. Why then all this effort to silence the friends of Mr. Calhoun—scarcely a word can be said in his favor until we are met with "hush, hush, you will divide and distract the party." We do not wish to divide or distract the party, but to unite it upon a man, with whom there is some chance of success.

As to the next matter in controversy, respecting the mode of electing the delegates to the National Convention, it is so very palpable that the district mode is at least as fair as the general ticket, in obtaining an expression of the will of the whole people, that it is matter admitting of no controversy. In commenting on this part of our remarks the editor of the Argus says: "We think that those who are always expecting fraud from their adversaries know something of it themselves." If the editor of the Argus wishes to make a charge of fraud upon the friends of Mr. Calhoun, let him come out openly and frankly and do so. All knew, who are at all acquainted with the "signs of the times," that the expression of preference for Mr. Calhoun, has not only been extensive, but spontaneous and free, without any concert of action; and it is this feature which mostly alarms those who would rather run the risk of defeat under another, than

march to almost certain victory under his banner.

"Mr. Calhoun, has fought nobly," says the Argus, "since 1837, in the foremost ranks of the Democracy for which all true democrats should applaud him." Is it fair, or is it just to Mr. Calhoun, to parrow down his long, useful and brilliant public services in the democratic ranks, of more than thirty years, to the period since 1837? Did he never act in concert with the democratic party previous to that time? Did he not battle nobly in the cause, when elected Vice President on the same ticket with Gen. Jackson?

In conclusion we would ask the editor of the Argus, why the friends of Mr. Calhoun are told that they are injuring his cause by urging his claims? If it is true that they are, those opposed to his nomination need not give themselves any uneasiness. Is it not rather an indirect threat, that the friends of Mr. Van Buren will refuse to vote for him; unless his friends consent to keep silence until it is too late, to speak? Have the friends of Mr. Calhoun been even suspected of anything worse than this—a refusal to support the nominee of the convention—notwithstanding their constant assertions to the contrary. Had the nomination been already made, and we opposed it, there would then be some justice in the charges made against us. Should it be fairly made, and we live to act our part, we are then willing for the world to see who is the first to falter.

For the Jacksonville Republican.
CEDAR BLUFF, Nov. 17, 1843.
To the honorable Arthur Foster, Senator, and John M. Hendrix, and William H. Garrett, Representatives of Cherokee.
GENTLEMEN:

As a public meeting of the Democratic party of the county of Cherokee is expected at the court house in this place on the 9th December next, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the contemplated State convention, to be held at Tuscaloosa during the ensuing session of the Legislature, and apprehensions being entertained that the State convention may assemble before the proceedings of the proposed county meeting, and the delegates that may be appointed, can reach Tuscaloosa, and believing it important, that the Democracy of Cherokee be represented in said State convention; and having full confidence in the ability and fidelity with which you will represent the interests and wishes of the party in Cherokee, the undersigned democrats of Cherokee, suggest the propriety of you, Gentlemen, acting as the representatives of the democracy of Cherokee, in said convention, in the event that the proceedings, and delegates of said proposed county meeting do not reach Tuscaloosa before the sitting of said convention. And we give it as our honest conviction, that in so doing you will comply with the wishes of a large majority of the democrats of said county. And, in the absence of instructions from a meeting of the democratic party of the county, we believe you should act in said convention, without regard to your individual preferences according to your best judgment, and do whatever you think best calculated to promote a union of the democratic party of the whole union. And while the democratic party of this county are somewhat divided in their preferences, between Van Buren and Calhoun, we pledge ourselves to support, and believe the entire democracy of the county will cordially support whatever individual receives the nomination of the National Democratic convention.

In the meantime, we do earnestly hope, that the meeting proposed on the 9th Dec. next will be held.—And that the democrats from all parts of the county will attend. And we hope that the democrats will bear in mind, that almost the entire number of those professing to be of the *Literati* at Cedar Bluff, are of a different persuasion from them in politics, and more interested in smothering anything like a growth of democracy, than in fostering her interests. Hence the greater necessity for the democrats from every quarter of the county coming forward and participating in the proposed meeting.

We have the honor to be gentlemen your fellow citizens—
Signed by
FORTY DEMOCRATS.

For the Republican.
"THE GLADIATOR"

Such is the title of a whig paper just set on foot at Cedar Bluff Cherokee County: It is about the size of a *Coon Skin*, and this is not the only resemblance it bears to that tribe of animals.—It is rather striped about the tail.—The Editor (Col. Hinton) lays down a very strict rule of decency for his own observance in his Editorial matter. But it is apparent he does not enforce this rule against his correspondents;—Whilst the head of the paper (Col. Hinton) promises to be fair—the tail (the correspondents) whig communications over Democratic signatures) are decidedly striped.—It is a "Koon" affair out and out. RASP.

According to previous notice a large and respectable portion of the Democratic Citizens of Randolph County assembled, at the Court House in the Town of McDonald, on Tuesday of the second week of the Circuit Court, for the purpose of nominating delegates to attend the State convention which is to assemble at Tuscaloosa during the ensuing winter.

Whereupon on motion of C. D. Hudson, Esq. the Hon. James W. Guinn was called to the chair and Col. A. Q. Nicks requested to act as Secretary of said meeting and at the request of the Chairman Sam'l F. Rice, Esq. explained the object of the meeting in a handsome and eloquent

manner, after which Col. W. H. Hinton was called upon to address the meeting to which he responded in a very happy and eloquent manner, in a speech of about one hour long, defining his position in the coming canvass for the State Convention. He was followed by Mr. Van Buren, Bank, for protection and a distribution of the sale of the public lands, and the States by the general Government, and also to the assumption of the State debt by the general Government. His first choice for President was John C. Calhoun; but he would support the nominees of the National Convention who ever they may be (which were, loudly, applauded, by the meeting: Whereupon on motion of Micajah Goodwin, Esq. it was unanimously resolved by this meeting, that Wyatt Heiflin and Charles W. Statham, Esqs. be appointed delegates to attend the State Convention.

It was further resolved, that this meeting adopt the resolutions heretofore adopted by the Citizens of Benton County—as well as the resolution declaratory of the Democratic faith, as the resolution expressing a decided preference for JOHN C. CALHOUN, for the Presidency.

JAMES W. GUINN, Ch'n.
A. Q. Nicks Sec'y.

A large democratic meeting of the Parish of Ouchita, Louisiana, was held on the 16th ultimo, at which the following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That while we have confidence in all, our first choice is J. C. Calhoun. His genius, his patriotism, his age, and long service, with little comparative renown, his experience and his peculiar administrative qualities; the fact, different from the other candidates, that he never has heretofore, and if now passed by, perhaps never can, from his age, hereafter be run, the principle of rotation in office, which is a settled, democratic maxim; and one term principle, which ought to be; his southern location, the perfect familiarity of his name with the people every where, without strong prejudices against him, by whom the prestige and enthusiasm which his splendid talents, simple habits, devotedness and purity of character, have inspired, and other considerations not necessary to mention; have irresistibly brought our minds to this conclusion.

Resolved, That there ought to be one delegate to the national convention, appointed from each congressional district, to be selected by the delegates from each district, and two for the state at large, to be elected by the state convention.

Resolved, That the principle that no president shall serve more than one term, ought to be adopted as a measure of the democratic party, and the nomination now about to be made, ought to be made with that view and understanding.

"THE OFFICE AND DUTIES

OF
EXECUTORS & ADMINISTRATORS.
Being a plain and simple treatise on the Rights, Responsibilities and Duties of these officers; containing directions with regard to the making of Wills, distribution of estates, and other necessary actions to be pursued by those administering estates to which is added, *Forms and Entries* for Judges and Clerks of the Orphans' Court: all prepared with reference to the laws of Alabama."

The foregoing is the title of a New work recently published by Judge Porter of Tuscaloosa, which would doubtless be very useful to that class of persons whose rights, duties and responsibilities are defined and explained. A few copies have been deposited at this Office for sale, which can be had on application.

From the New Bedford Morning Register.

HISTORY OF THE LATE U. S. BANK.

The N. Y. Herald furnishes a concise history of the late Bank of the United States in the item of its circulation, at different important periods. The bank went into operation in 1816, & on the 1st of January of the year following, its circulation amounted to \$1,911,200. January 1, 1818; the institution became involved in difficulty, and was on the point of failure, the circulation amounting \$8,339,448. In 1820 the circulation had been reduced to \$3,589,431. In 1823, Nicholas Biddle was chosen President; circulation \$4,361,058. In 1825, there occurred a general revulsion in business; circulation, \$4,647,077. In 1828, the Bank commenced its political operations; and its circulation at this period was \$9,855,677. From this time until 1831, it continued to expand, when its circulation had run up to \$21,355,724. In 1836, the charter of the institution expired circulation \$23,075,422. In 1837, a general revulsion occurred, followed by a universal suspension of the Bank—the U. S. Bank turning cotton speculator in June of that year, to sustain the price of cotton; circulation \$11,447,968. In 1838 the New York Banks resumed specie payments; circulation of the United States Bank \$6,768,067. In 1839, Southern and United States Banks resumed circulation of the latter, \$5,922,631. In April of the same year, the Bank in the midst of its cotton speculations, Mr. Biddle resigned the Presidency of the concern, received the thanks of the Directors and a service of plate worth \$20,000—the Bank being voted "in prosperous condition;" circulation, \$9,639,144. In June of the same year the circulation was reduced to four hundred thousand dollars; the Bank having sold bills to a large amount in New York—more than \$3,000,000—drew the proceeds in specie and shipped it to England. In October of the same year, the Bank failed; after notice of the dishonor of the notes in Paris was received at New York, circulation \$300,000. In January, 1840, the circulation had increased to \$6,695,861; the Bank having been in suspension since the 11th of January, 1841 the circulation amounted to \$7,157,517, besides \$6,445,530 in Post Notes, held by other Banks in order that itself might resume, which it did. In February of the same year, the final failure of the concern took place—circulation being \$3,682,522, and

losing \$6,445,530. In the April following the Bank was put into liquidation, its circulation at the time amounting to \$3,494,076.

Here is a concise history of the rise and fall of the National Banking, and the full of an institution, from 1816 to 1839, a period of eleven years—the circulation having been \$21,355,724. The Bank was created by an act of Congress, passed in 1816, and was organized on the 1st of January, 1817.

It was a grand and magnificent institution, a vortex of politics which was the large and overshadowing an institution cannot exist in a country like this, where party politics run high, without being seized upon by ambitious lawyers for their own advancement. In four succeeding years the "spread" of the Bank was very rapid. Its loans were pushed into all sections: Like an enormous political spider, its web was spread wherever votes were to be caught—but the result was very different from what it anticipated. Instead of defeating the opposing party, the inflation of the currency caused an universal rise in prices; and in 1823, with a full currency and high prices, the Second election of Gen. Jackson was carried by acclamation! The fact of high prices operated upon the whole country in favor of the party in power, & was far more effective than the immediate and direct influence of bank loans, which resulted only in the ruin of the concern. From that moment its fate was sealed. The enormous loans then made were never recovered and to the extent of \$20,000,000 now exist, characterized by the investigating committee only as not mercantile paper. From that time up to 1837, the safety of the bank existed by the strength of its remaining credit, and the universal suspension covered its insolvency. Its struggles were desperate to prevent the resumption of the New York banks in 1838, but in vain. Public opinion compelled all the banks to resume in January 1839. From that time to June it appears that its circulation was driven in upon it; to the extent of six millions in consequence of loss of credit. The immense mass of assets which the concern held were inactive. To supply the active means of which it was deprived by the return of its circulation; post notes were sold at a heavy discount in all sections of the Union; and finally the sale of fictitious bills of exchange was resorted to, as avowed in the letter of J. Cowperthwaite, the cashier, subsequently published, to compel a suspension of the New York banks, in order that the Universal insolvency might again cloak the Bankruptcy of the late National Bank. The ruse failed, however, and the mask was torn from the corrupt remains of one of the greatest curses ever inflicted upon a people. In the final failure of the Bank, the country escaped, only by three weeks, one of the greatest calamities that could have befallen it. The revolution of 1840, brought about by the fall of prices, occasioned by an approach of the currency to a specie basis level brought into power the National Bank party March 4th, 1841. The Bank failed in February, 1841. Mr. Biddle explained, in the subsequent letter, the error of the Bank committee by resuming in January 1841. He stated that if they had kept until March 1st, they then, under the new administration, would have received the Government deposits; have again become the National Bank, and with credit and means thus renewed, have recovered their affairs. The "financiers" overshot themselves in this matter, however. The Government could not have given its deposits to a suspended bank; and it was with the view to gain a little character prior to recovering the "public money," that the resumption was effected January 1st, 1841. The rotten concern had, however, less strength than even its doctors supposed. It could not, with the most prodigious efforts not even saddling the other banks with \$7,000,000 of its post-notes, be made to hold out the prescribed 60 days. It staggered on until the strength of its supporters was exhausted, when it fell carrying with it the reputation of all connected with it. There it lays amid the desolation it has created, surrounded by bankrupt States and dishonored public faith, a corrupt and festering mass, a foul ulcer on the national character.

Such is a brief history of the late Bank of the United States. At the present time it is full of interest and importance. The Whig party is again plucking up courage, and making bold to put forward the establishment of another Bank, as among its leading measures. The Whigs of Georgia say that a United States Bank is called for in tones not to be misunderstood. Mr. Clay, the Whig candidate for the Presidency, declares that the failure of the present administration to establish a Bank is a defeat of the wishes of the people. In the late election in Tennessee, a Bank was held up as the great purpose of the Whig party. In Indiana, the same ground was taken, and in fact, all over the country there are indications not to be mistaken, of the Whig party. The old Bank, therefore, must not be permitted to sink into oblivion. Its crimes, its monstrous deeds of wickedness, its depredations upon public and private virtue, must not be forgotten. They were a part of the system, and will always be the incidents of any similar institution. They must be held up before the people, as a beacon to admonish them of the dangers and perils of establishing another institution of a similar nature. The light of experience, is the safest guide, and we should not suffer it to be dimmed or quenched. Let the nation now and forever avoid the curse of a National Bank, and to this end let the first advances of its friends be met by signal and decided rebuke.

SINGULAR COINCIDENCE.—It is a singular coincidence that three good comedians who flourished contemporaneously—men who were well known to each other, and each of whom shared in an eminent degree the friendship and admiration of their fellow men, should have found a grave in the "great deep." Strange as it is, it is no less true. Henry J. Pinn perished on board the Lexington; Tyrone Power went down

in the same vessel. The late President, Mr. Adams, sleeps well, and life still flows beneath the dark blue waves of the Atlantic. Where shall these three meet again?

There are a great many counterfeit notes of the Louisiana Bank. They are distinguished from the genuine by the signature of the President, and the initials of the Governor, and the initials of the Secretary of the State.

PHILIPPE, KING OF THE FRENCH.

We are indebted to the "Picturesque (London) Annual" of the present year for the following interesting notice of this great man:

Louis Philippe has the two-fold instinct of the gentleman and the Parisian citizen—the grandson of St. Louis, and the king of the revolution of July. His life is grave, industrious, and serious. He often rises before daybreak, as soon as he wakes, his work begins. He reads the despatches of his ambassadors, and prepares the labor of the day, and acts as from a knowledge of the importance of one additional day in his reign. He reads very few newspapers, except the English ones. His breakfast is soon finished; after which, it is his ministers' turn; with these he lives in the greatest familiarity. The man whom he adopts, has at once, at all times, admission to the King: he is received, at any hour of the day or night. The King espouses the cause of the minister as he would his own; he takes an interest in his success in the rostrum, in his success of every kind; he defends him warmly, and sincerely, and when he is obliged to displace him he never says, *adieu*, but *au revoir*. His familiarity is at once dignified and frank. His good sense is exquisite; even its severity is tempered by a grace only to be found in him. He detests the smoke of tobacco, and thinks that in a royal chateau the smell of it is abominable; but as every one smokes at the present day, he has found a way of complaining of it which offends no one. In the numerous *reunions* of the Tuilleries, when business prospers, when his ministry is safe for a few weeks, the King is a happy man. He has a natural love for all superior men; of whatever kind; he seeks them, he draws them to himself; he is never at a loss. His speech is easy, his memory prompt; he has been tried by good and bad fortune; a prince of the blood, a soldier, an outlaw, an exile, a schoolmaster, a king—he had been on a level with all these various conditions. Above all, this man, so surrounded with labors, shines as the father of a family. His peculiar province seems to be, to bring up, instruct, and enrich his children. He fully understands that a large family in our days, for princes, the most excellent, the least ruinous, and the most easily pardoned of all luxuries. At present, he has no less than four sons, the pride and support of his throne. These are the Duc de Nemours, the Prince de Joinville, the Duc d'Aumale, and Duc de Montpensier. They have all been brought up at college among other children of their age. They followed the same courses, contended for the same prizes, and of these prizes, so envied and so disputed, they have had their share, but not without great difficulty and hard study. All these children have been for the King a delightful subject of paternal diligence and zeal; he has followed them step by step in their studies; he has directed them at the same time with passion and prudence. Those who are dead he has mourned in such a way as to draw tears from the most insensible. Amidst these unexpected griefs, the death of the Princess Marie, in the bloom of her youth and beauty, and just as she had achieved the renown to which her great talents as a sculptress fairly entitled her—the death of his son the Duke of Orleans, the heir to the throne, in the glory of manhood—the courage of the King has not failed him. By the side of the King, looking like the guardian angel of his royal family, is the Queen—a modest, amiable, clever woman, who has contributed not a little to the popularity of her family. The Queen, a daughter of kings, married the Duke of Orleans when he was only a fugitive. Their marriage was founded much more upon mutual esteem and affection than upon interested motives. When the Duchess of Orleans reached the throne, she thought and acted like a Queen. She had been consulted by her husband in all the important speculations of the private life, as landholders and capitalists. She is now equally consulted in political affairs. She is Queen, as she has been the mother of a family, without ostentation; on the contrary, through very laborious and devoted, she had taken care to conceal her labors.

Though less a warrior than Napoleon, the satisfaction of the present king of the Tuilleries is quite as great when he sees himself surrounded, saluted, and recognized by the soldiers' and standards of France. Although a peaceful king, Louis Philippe has been a soldier, and remembers it well. From the way in which he watches the martial movements, you can see that he loves them, and remembers them with pride. If he is not embroiled with all Europe, the King of the French has at least, within his reach an active, and impassioned, constantly renewed war—that with Africa. In that he has inclosed the martial ardor of France, and keeps it on the alert; there he sends each year, battalions of the *élite* to learn the dangers and fatigues of that great game called war.

MR. WEBSTER.—A correspondence of the Memphis Eagle says: "Mr. Webster has long since expressed a wish to visit the South, and now, since he has become a private citizen, and can, for the first time with in 30 years, command his own time, we may expect to have pleasure of seeing him perhaps next month."

"He will descend the Mississippi from Pittsburg, or Wheeling, to New Orleans. From New Orleans he will pass over the lake to Mobile, from thence through Georgia to Charleston, South Carolina, and to Washington city."

PROSPECTUS FOR THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE AND APPENDIX

These works have been so universally approved and sought after by the public, that we deem it necessary only in this prospectus to say that they will be continued at the next session of Congress, and to state, incidentally, their contents, the form in which they will be printed, and the price for them.

The Congressional Globe is made up of the daily proceedings of the two Houses of Congress. The speeches of the members are condensed, to bring them into readable length. All the resolutions offered, or motions made, are given in the movers' own words, and the yeas and nays on all the important questions. It is printed with small type—brevier and nonpareil—on a double-royal sheet, in quarto form; each number containing 16 royal quarto pages. It is printed as fast as the business done in Congress, furnishes matter enough for a number. The first four weeks of a session usually furnish matter enough for one number; and the balance of the session enough for two or three numbers a week. The approaching session of Congress will be a long one, and will furnish matter enough, we suppose, for fifty or sixty numbers.

The Appendix is made up of the President's annual message, the reports of the principal officers of the Government that accompany it, and all the long speeches of members of Congress, written out or revised by themselves. It is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe, and usually makes about the same number of pages. There are not so many numbers published, the first week of a session, as there are numbers of the Congressional Globe, because the members are slow in writing out their speeches; but, towards the close of a session, the numbers are published more frequently than the Congressional Globe.

Each of these works is complete in itself, but it is necessary for every subscriber who desires a full knowledge of the proceedings of Congress, to have both; because, then, if there should be any ambiguity in the synopsis of the speech, or any denial of its correctness, as published in the Congressional Globe, the reader may turn to the Appendix to see the speech at length, corrected by the member himself.

Now, there is no source but the Congressional Globe and Appendix, from which a person can obtain a full history of the proceedings of Congress. GALE & SEATON'S Register of Debates, which contained a history, was suspended in the year 1837, and has not since been resumed. It cost about five times as much for a session as the Congressional Globe and Appendix, and did not contain an equal amount of matter, a great portion of the current proceedings being omitted.

Complete indexes to both the Congressional Globe and Appendix are printed at the close of each session, and sent to all subscribers for them.

The reports of the Congressional Globe and Appendix are not in the least degree affected by the party of the Editors. They are given precisely as written out by the Reporters and the Members themselves, and are subject to the revision and correction of the speakers.

Both Houses of Congress take the Congressional Globe and Appendix for their committee rooms, and for the libraries of Congress. So confident are we that all who subscribe for these works will be pleased with them, that we hereby pledge ourselves to take them back and refund the money to all who may be dissatisfied.

The approach of a Congress which will discuss for the American people all the most important questions ever entertained by the national councils, and now and extraordinary measures never before fully ventured upon, has induced the publishers of the Globe to make greater and better preparation than heretofore for reporting and publishing the speeches and proceedings of the next session. A stronger corps of the reporters, new type, and finer paper, will be provided, to present in the best manner, the debates and doings of the representation of the Union, which assemble under exciting circumstances, very widely differing from the state of things encountered by any previous Congress. The executive power is at war with both the great parties that compose the Congress; and one of these will have the ascendancy in the Senate, while the other holds the power in the recently chosen popular branch. In this attitude Congress will meet, to deal with the most interesting topics which have ever invoked its wisdom. It will find the whole revenues of the country in the hands of irresponsible functionaries, in whom no party confides. It will find an oppressive tariff robbing the great mass of the people and the Government. It will find a monstrous moneyed and speculating interest struggling to build up another independent taxing power in an incorporated establishment—giving, as a vested right, to certain classes, authority to counterfeit for the nation a currency forbidden by the Constitution. It will find political agitators in Congress to work for presidential aspirants, urging the distribution of the national domain, and the assumption of State debts, as a means of enlisting in their political designs all the classes who look to distribution as perpetuating an excessive tariff, to assumption as appreciating their stocks and creating a national debt—opening a new field of speculation, of which a national bank is considered necessary, as the grand stimulant. With all these vast issues will be involved the question of the next Presidency, on which it is supposed every result will depend.

In such a crisis, it is proper that the people of every district in the Union should be well informed of the course pursued by its particular representative and of the bearing all the discussions in Congress, and of all its proceedings. The important topics opened up in Congress, will, we have no doubt, greatly attract the session, and consequently increase the volume of our reports. The Congressional Globe of the last long session (made up of the proceedings, including the

votes, and a synopsis of the discussion) extended to almost a thousand quarto pages, small print. The Appendix of speeches revised or written out by the speakers, consisted also of about one thousand quarto pages. These volumes were furnished for sale at \$1 each. The same amount of matter reported and printed at the usual prices, could not be afforded for less than \$10 per volume. The matter being prepared for our newspaper, we were enabled to transfer it and convert it into the book form, and sell it at the reduced subscription price. But the volume of the reports, increased by the long session of Congress, made the cost of the paper alone nearly equal the price, at which the volume was sold. The publishers made nothing on their work. Anticipating that the approaching session will not be shorter than the long one of the 27th Congress, we had determined to raise the price of the Congressional Globe and Appendix to \$2 each; and, to justify this enhanced price, incurred new expenses to add to the value of the work. But, being impressed with the importance of spreading information among the people, on the eve of an election fraught with such consequences to the country as that of the next Presidency, we have resolved to adhere to the old price of \$1 for the Congressional Globe, and \$1 for the Appendix of speeches, to all subscribers up to the 1st of January next. After that day, the price will be \$2 for each.

As some persons who may receive this prospectus may wish to subscribe for our regular papers, we will here state that we publish a Daily paper at \$10; a Semi-weekly paper at \$5; and a Weekly paper, with a complete index to it, at \$2 a year, payable in advance.

TERMS.

For the Congressional Globe, \$1 per copy. For the Appendix \$1 per copy. Six copies of either of the above will be sent for \$5; twelve copies for \$10; and so on in proportion for a greater number.

Payments may be transmitted by mail, postage paid, at our risk. By a rule of the Post Office Department, postmasters are permitted to frank letters written by themselves, containing money for subscriptions. The notes of any bank, current where a subscriber resides, will be received by us at par.

To insure all the numbers, the subscriptions should be in Washington by the 10th of December next, at farthest.

No attention will be paid to any order unless the money accompanies it.

BLAIR & RIVES, WASHINGTON CITY October 20, 1843.

Cash Wanted.

THE subscribers having a large amount of CASH to raise shortly, most earnestly solicit aid from all who are indebted to them particularly those who have already been indulged for a considerable length of time.

We hope our friends will help us now and save us the disagreeable necessity of coercing payments.

S. P. HUDSON, & CO. Nov. 22, 1843.—4t.

NEW GOODS!!

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the Public generally, that he has just received from New York a

WELL SELECTED AND ASSORTED STOCK OF DRY GOODS,

consisting of the latest and most fashionable Patterns of Alpaca Lustres, Chusans, Mous de Lanes, Bombazines, Merinos, Prints, &c., Shawls, Cambric Handkerchiefs, Jacquets, Swiss and striped Muslins, Irish Linens, Linen Diapers & Towellings, Table Cloths, Dimities. Also a Splendid Assortment of West of England black, blue, invisible green, cadet mixed Broad Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings. A salinets of all qualities, Silk Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Scarfs, Linseys, Osnaburghs, Kerseys, Shirtings, and Sheetings, Negro and Bed Blankets, Ipswich, Merino and Lambswool Shirts and Drawers.

Ready-Made Clothing of every description.

Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes.

Also, Hardware & Cutlery, consisting in part of Blacksmith and Carpenter's tools, Axes, shovels, and Spades; Sweden Iron, Cast, Blister and German Steel, Hoop and Band Iron, Collin's, Hunt's and Simmon's Axes, Mill and Cross Cut Saws, Knives and Forks, Pocket-knives, Scissors and Shares, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Martingales, and Collars. Constantly on hand a large stock of

GROCERIES,

Java and Rio Coffee, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Teas, Chocolate and Spices. Fine Cognac Brandy, Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin, Scotch and Mpongahela Whiskey, N. E. Rum, A. M. Brandy and Gin. Madeira, Muscat and Malaga Wines, Cigars, of the most approved brands. Tobacco of all qualities.

Bagging Rope & Twine.

Salt, Window Glass, Paint, Oils, and Putty, with other articles too numerous to mention, all of which are offered, on as reasonable terms as any other House in the City, by

RICHARD S. PERSE.

P. S. A large assortment of Printing Paper constantly on hand.

Wetumpka, Nov. 15, 1843.—3t.

State of Alabama,

DeKalb County.

TAKEN up and posted by

Jacob Spurgeon, one dark

bay mare, black legs, main,

and tail, the right hind heel

white, about 13½ hands high, four years old

last Spring, appraised to twenty dollars be-

fore Wm. H. Wright, J. P.

Attest, A. W. MAJORS, Clk.

Nov. 22, 1843.

JOHN S. BEEBA, COMMISSION MERCHANT, Mobile, Ala.

REFER TO Messrs. Woodward & Porter, Jacksonville, A. Crozier & Son, White Plains, H. G. & A. R. Barclay, Talladega, Gen. Wm. B. McClellan, Maj. Alexander Riddle, Nov. 22, 1843.—6m.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

IN obedience to the last Will and Testament of Jeremiah Sampler, deceased, and in conformity with an order of the Orphan's Court, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder, at the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville,

On Monday the 25th day of December next, ON A CREDIT OF ONE AND TWO YEARS.

A portion of that valuable and well known Farm, formerly owned by Jeremiah Sampler, deceased—to-wit: all that part of the East half of Section twenty-seven, Township fourteen, Range eight, east, lying west of the main road and south of the creek, containing about 140 or 50 Acres, On which there is a GRIST MILL and THRASHER—Also about 100 Acres Cleared Land.

Purchasers will be required to give bond and undoubted security.

M. M. HOUSTON, Executor.

November 20th, 1843.—4t.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS! YOUNG & NISBET

HAVE just received a well selected stock of GOODS, to suit the approaching seasons; prices and qualities corresponding with the times. Our patrons and the public are invited to favor us with a call. Our stock consists of those articles usually found in the retail stores of the interior.

We flatter ourselves in being able to please a portion, at least of the generous community in which we live.

Y. & N. Oct. 25, 1843.—4t.

NEW STORE! AND NEW GOODS! J. C. BAIRD & CO.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public generally, that they have just received and are now opening, at the old Store room, formerly occupied by Hoke & Abernathy, on the west side of the public square in Jacksonville,

An extensive and well selected stock of FALL & WINTER GOODS, consisting in part of the following articles: Broad Cloths, English, French and American, various colors. Pilot and Beaver cloths, various colors. Cassimeres, Sattinets and Kentucky Jeans.

NEW STYLE OF GOODS.

Chusans, Satin Lustres, Mourning Belzaringes, Parisiennes, for Ladies' dresses. Muslin de Lanes, colored and figured. Calicoes, a great variety and latest styles. Plain and figured silk, various kinds and colors.

Velvet, Satin, Merino and other vestings. Irish Linens and long lawns. Blankets and Flannels, various descriptions.

Brown and Bleached domestics. Plain and striped Linseys. Linen, Cambric and silk pocket Handkerchiefs.

Cotton Handkerchiefs of every description. Scarfs, Cravats and Stocks. Patent and spool Thread all colors.

Ladies' and Miss's Bonnets, a great variety.

Gentlemen's and Ladies' Gloves, various kinds. Cambric Edging and inserting. Muslins and Bishop Lawn, plain and figured.

Table Cloths and Diaper. Bed Ticking and Apron Checks.

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES. Books and Stationery.

Brogans and Negro Shoes, with a great variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

Also a large stock of Hardware and Cutlery. China Glass and Queen's ware.

A large stock of Groceries, embracing almost every variety, except Liquors.

All of which, having been purchased upon good terms, will be sold unusually low for cash; all who are not satisfied to take our word with respect to the cheapness of our goods, and who may wish to purchase bargains, are respectfully requested to call and examine the quality and prices for themselves.

Jacksonville, Oct. 18, 1843.

Notice

IS hereby given that, in compliance with the prayer of the petition of Frances Ray, Administratrix of A. T. Ray, deceased, the first Monday in November next is set apart for final settlement of said estate, at the Court House in the Town of McDonald, Randolph County, Alabama, when and where all who are interested may attend.

JOHN C. OWEN, J. C. Co. Clerk.

May 24, 1843.

WM. B. MANN, AND

LEMUEL J. STANDEFER,

WILL practice Law together in all of the Courts of Cherokee and DeKalb Counties, Ala. All business committed to their charge will receive strict attention.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

S. P. HUDSON, & CO., ARE just receiving from New York, and are now opening, in addition to their already extensive stock, a new supply of

FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS.

As their stock embraces almost every variety, usually kept in a retail store, they deem it unnecessary to give a detail of articles; further than to state, that in addition to their usual stock they have received a new supply of

BONNETS & SHAWLS, Of entirely new style and pattern, very beautiful articles.

Jacksonville, Oct. 18, 1843.—4t.

Thomas A. Walker

AND A. J. Walker.

HAVE formed a partnership in the practice of Law. Business entrusted to their care will receive their joint attention. Their office is near the South East Corner of the Square, where one or both of them may at all times be found.

Address: T. A. & A. J. WALKER, Jacksonville, Ala.

Nov. 8, 1843.—4t.

Two more Premiums

FROM THE FIRE PROOF WAREHOUSE.

HE Subscriber agrees to pay a Gold Premium to the Merchant, or Cotton Buyer, (to cost over \$30, to be selected at M. Owen's Store in Montgomery,) that stores the greatest number of Bales, and a fine set of Bells to the Wagoner that delivers the greatest number of bales in the Fire-Proof Ware House, from the 1st of October, 1843 until the 1st of April, 1844.

WM. H. THOMAS.

Wetumpka, Sept. 22, 1843. Oc. 4. 4m.

Stop The Thief.

\$50 REWARD.

STOLEN from my Stable, living seven miles south west of Layette, on the night of the 22d instant, a bay Mare, about five feet or five feet two inches high, has a small star in her forehead a good head and neck which she carries nearly level in riding, she walks very fast and paces remarkably fast and well, has a long dock tail which she carries in travelling nearly level with her body, shod all round though the shoes are old, she may have a little white on the nose, and a little on the hind part of one of her fore and hind feet. She is a fine mare six years old next August, very fat and in fine condition when stolen, she has probably an old saddle on with one old and one new stirrup leather. I will give the above reward for the Thief and mare, or twenty dollars for the mare, or pay liberally for any information directed to me La Fayette.

CLEMENT FORBES.

June 3, 1843.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he still continues to keep a

House of Entertainment

in the Town of Jacksonville, Benton county, Alabama, at the same stand, on the N. E. corner of the public square, where he expects to remain permanently—and feels confident from past experience, that he will be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

AARON HAYNES.

R. E. W. McADAMS,

Clock and Watch Maker,

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he continues the business of repairing Clocks, Watches, Music-Boxes, and Jewelry.

He is also prepared to Gild Watches, Pencils, Surgical Instruments, Spectacles & Trimbles with GOLD, or plate Copper, Brass, German Silver, and Surgical Instruments with Silver.

By a Galvanic Battery.

A new process just discovered. It will pass the scrutiny of the best judges, and is much cheaper than any process ever invented. All work will be done, and warranted to suit the taste.

Specimens can be seen by calling at his Shop, in JACKSONVILLE, on the West side of Main Street, nearly opposite the Printing Office.

Cash required for all work when delivered.

PROSPECTUS

FOR A DEMOCRATIC JOURNAL TO BE PUBLISHED IN THE CITY OF TUSCALOOSA, TO BE ENTITLED THE

Alabama State Journal.

THE undersigned had it in contemplation for more than a year past to commence the publication, in Tuscaloosa, of a democratic journal to be devoted to the advocacy of the principles of democracy as expounded by the Hon. JOHN C. CALHOUN of South Carolina, to wit:—"FREE TRADE; LOW DUTIES; NO DEBT; SEPARATION FROM BANKS; ECONOMY; RETRENCHMENT; AND A STRICT ADHERENCE TO THE CONSTITUTION."

He deems the present a fitting period to carry his design into execution.

He proposes, therefore, to issue the first number of said journal at a period sufficiently early to enable him to compete successfully with the other newspapers at the seat of government in their report and publication of the proceedings of the Legislature.

The interest of the producers of wealth—the success of the principles of the State Rights party, and the progress of the theory of free trade and low duties—a theory essential to the prosperity and safety of the Southern States—are embodied in the political creed of Mr. Calhoun—the man who will be sustained by the State Journal for the presidency.

A specimen number will be issued at an early day.

JOHN M'CORMICK, Ed'r & proprietor of the Greensboro' Beacon. GREENSBORO', Oct. 1843.

Land for sale.

THE undersigned ofers for sale on accommodating terms a very valuable tract of

Land, lying on both sides of Terriapin creek one mile south east of Ladiga, and embracing the head of the large spring of the branch running through Ladiga, a very suitable and convenient place for a tanyard. The tract of land contains 320 acres 250 of which is cleared and under good fence and at least 150 acres level bottom land. The quality of the land is equal to the most fertile in this section of Alabama, and in every respect well situated for a valuable settlement. A person wishing a larger farm can add to it by purchasing any quantity of good land adjoining at a reduced price. On the premises are at present two improvements, out houses &c. Also on the place an excellent seat for a grist and saw mill. The location has been very healthy the last two years and particularly the present season.

Persons wishing to examine the premises will call upon the undersigned, or in his absence upon Leonard Brock living on the land.

ALBERT ALEXANDER.

October 4, 1843.—3t.

Executive Department,

TUSCALOOSA.

BENJAMIN FITZPATRICK, Governor of the State of Alabama, in pursuance of the provisions of the 9th, 10th, and 11th sections of the act placing the Branch of the Bank of the State of Alabama at Decatur in liquidation, and by and with the advice of the President and Directors of said Branch Bank, do hereby declare and make known, that there will be offered for sale at public outcry, to the highest bidder, in front of the Court-house in the Town of Ashville, and County of St. Clair, on

Wednesday the 10th day of January next, the following described

Tracts of Land, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging, lying in the County of St. Clair, the property of the said Branch Bank of the State of Alabama at Decatur—to-wit:

N. E. 1-4 of Section 22, Township 13, Range 3 East, on which is a comfortable Dwelling House and out-houses,—fine Spring and Peach Orchard, & sixty acres cleared.

N. W. 1-4 of Section 22, Township 13, Range 3, East.

The said sale will commence at 11 o'clock on said day.

The purchaser or purchasers will be required to advance one fourth of the purchase money and execute notes for the balance, payable in one, two and three equal annual instalments, with six per centum per annum interest thereon, payable in the Notes of the Bank of the State of Alabama, or any of its Branches, and will receive from the person conducting such sale, a certificate of purchase.

Given under my hand and the great Seal of the State at fixed at Tuscaloosa this 24th day of August, A. D. 1843, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the sixty-eighth year.

BEN. FITZPATRICK.

By the Governor,

W. GARRETT,

Secretary of State.

BOOK-BINDERY,

Main St., opposite the Bell Tavern, Tuscaloosa.

The undersigned respectfully inform the citizens of Tuscaloosa and adjoining counties, that they are prepared to execute all orders in the above business,—and will endeavor to give satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.

Terms, low as possible,—work warranted.

N. B.—Editions of Works bound to order on very moderate terms.

SLEAVEN & CAMMER.

Circuit and County Clerks, supplied with Record Books, and Merchants supplied with Blank Books of every size;—all of which will be ruled to order, and furnished at prices a little above Northern.

References—the Hon. Judges of the Supreme Court.

The Editors of the Flag and Monitor Newspapers, Tuscaloosa.

Orders for any kind of work left at this office will be promptly attended to.

Sept. 27, 1843.

Bankrupt Sale.

BY VIRTUE of authority vested in the undersigned, Assignee in Bankruptcy for the Northern District of Alabama, he will sell, at the Court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, on Saturday the 2nd day of December, next, at public auction, for cash, in notes of the Bank of the State of Alabama and its branches, all the interest surrendered in bankruptcy by Charles Norman in the south east fourth of section twenty-seven township fifteen Range twelve east in the Coosa Land District.

S. D. CABANISS, Assignee in Bankruptcy.

By his agent, JOSHUA KIRBY.

Nov. 1, 1843.—5t.

William H. Underwood,

AND Samuel S. Hinton.

HAVE associated themselves in the practice of the Law, and will attend the Courts of Floyd, Walker, Chattooga, Cass, Lumpkin and Cherokee counties in Georgia, St. Clair, Marshall, DeKalb, Cherokee, Benton, Talladega and the Supreme Court in the State of Alabama. All business entrusted to them in any of the above courts will meet with punctual attention.

Cedar Bluff, Cherokee county, Ala.

March 22, 1843.—4t.

Tos. A. WALKER & Wm. L. CAIN

WILL practice Law together in all the Courts of Cherokee and DeKalb counties, Ala. All business confided will receive prompt attention.

Dec. 3, 1843.

FIRE-PROOF WARE-HOUSE.

THE subscriber having seen the necessity, as well as great advantage, in having a safe and commodious Building and Cotton Sheds erected in Wetumpka, has, at great labor and expense, succeeded in getting ready for the reception of Cotton, Goods on store, or to be sold on Commission, a splendid Fire-Proof Ware-

House, and Cotton Sheds, where he proposes to transact a General Receiving, Forwarding and Commission Business. He is prepared, also, to advance on all Cotton in store by Cash, Groceries, or Merchandise—will receive country produce, and sell the same on Commission.

The Subscriber deems it unnecessary to remind the public of the comparative safety in storing with him and only trusts that he will receive a patronage commensurate with his superior advantages, and his determination to merit the public favors.

WILLIAM H. THOMAS.

POETRY.

(From the New Orleans Picayune.)
THE SPIRIT BELL.

There's a deep-toned bell,
With a wild, lone swell,
In the depth of our nature ringing,
And the heart is stirr'd
When its tones are heard,
For there's thunder in its swinging!

If the bell is swung
When the heart is young,
And we stop to its inward sounding,
O, a pleasant song,
'Twill continue long,
With our souls to the music bounding.

But when still and deep
It is hush'd in sleep,
With its earliest pealing stifled,
Thro' the sharpest wo
Shall we learn to know
The monarch with whom we have trifled—
O, round and clear,
To the spirit's ear,
Is the deep-toned bell in its tolling,
And in every sound
Are the fair-spells found,
Our hearts with the happy enrolling.

But a fearful knell,
And a stern farewell,
Is its clang to the scorner, kneeling
In his last lone hour
To offended power,
While the deep-toned bell is pealing!

There's a deep-toned bell,
With a wild, lone swell,
In the depth of our nature ringing,
And the heart is stirr'd
When its tones are heard,
For there's thunder in its swinging.

DARK HOURS.

Oh, there are some dark hours in life,
When the heart seems charged to break-
ing;
The quick'ning pulse, with fever rife,
Marks the slumbering passions waking;

When the rapt soul in burning chains
Seems writhing in its sadness;
Yet, scorns the show of mortal pains,
And smiles in reckless madness.

So lightning mocks the storm cloud's power
To dim its vivid flashing;
And revels most when Tempests lower,
With its echoing thunder crashing;

Or the wild laugh of maniac fears,
That rings from Passion's struggle;
Thus fills the soul with grief and tears,
Its vaunted strength—a bubble!

Yes, there are times we love to feel
A loneliness in sorrow;
When from the world's bright charm we
And shades from memory borrow;

'Tis then we feel that keen remorse—
The bliss we've madly blighted;
For Time, while on its careless course,
Gives back no moments slighted.

Hope strews our path with sunny fowers,
And lures us with bright seeming;
Yet thorns will spring in fairest bowers,
And wake the soul's sweet dreaming.

Life gives no joy without a pain,
Twin born with every pleasure;
Once lost, we ne'er may hope again
To clasp the vanished treasure.

The more we love—the more our fears
Are mingled with its sweetness;
Its evanescent bliss appears
To mock us with its fleetness.

Yes, there are hours, when haggard thought
Will crowd our troubled soul;
When joy of life seems dearly bought,
Beneath its dark control.

(From the Charleston Courier.)
TO THE COTTON PLANTERS.

You have seen by the last accounts from Liverpool the rapid advance and extraordinary sale of cotton, in consequence of the advice by the Britannia of a short crop here. When the Britannia left here, opinions fluctuated between 1,800,000 and 2,000,000 bales, as the probable amount of the crop. We may now infer, what will be the consequence, if it is ascertained that an early period, that the crop will not exceed 1,800,000 bales. Notwithstanding the immense supply on hand in Europe, fair cotton must command 10 cents at least, in Charleston. The steamer which had just sailed has carried out very different news respecting the amount of the crop. A few editors in the cotton region expressed the opinion that the crop would be an average one; and this belief was founded on letters written evidently by persons not planters. The opinion found favor in various quarters—and by the time the Acadia left the United States it was published in the northern papers, that the prospects of the crop had greatly improved—in fact, that complaints of a short crop had ceased. The effects of this on the Liverpool market may be easily conjectured. The Acadia will make as many long faces there as she made here, and there will be a similar fall in cotton. Do not suffer that to influence you. The game is an obvious one. The market has just opened. The cotton buyers in the country have not yet invested the millions they can borrow at 3, 4 and 5 per cent. interest. The time is yet to come for them to advocate short crops. Being one who holds, and fortunately can continue to hold, I might trust to them to bring up prices 6 months hence. But I want confidence in the judgment of this class of our fellow citizens. They do more mischief than they can repair before another crop will enter into the calculation of prices, and throw us all back. Does any one know a planter who expects now to make more cotton than

he expected to make when the Britannia sailed? For every such planter that can be found I can point out twenty who expect to make less, and much less. The excessive drought and heat of the latter part of September, and early part of October, burst open myriads of immature bolls, which made a show upon the stalks, and for a time perhaps deceived many. These who have picked them, now know that they are light and worthless cotton, and do not by any means compensate for the losses occasioned by the same weather; while an early frost has swept away the last hope of an average crop. The frost of the 18th inst. was a killing frost, accompanied by ice, as low down as 33d deg. of lat. in this State. It was preceded by 10 days of weather too cold for cotton to mature at all, and by nearly a month of the severest drought, which was not complained of, because favorable for picking, yet little or no advance was made in the growth of younger bolls. A frost on the 1st October would not have shortened the crop much more than that of the 18th, and the weather which preceded it. For the truth of these statements, I appeal to every planter. And the proof will soon be in the hands of every one as it is in my hands, for I have gathered my crop. Twelve days ago, my overseer was congratulating himself that he would finish picking by the first of December. He has already finished all but that remnant which is always left to be picked with the frost-bitten cotton. Twelve days ago he struck the fields, which he finished picking just before the commencement of the dry weather, and went through them like a flash. They seemed to have cotton, and a month of heavy work was expected. The crop was short before, but here was a falling off of 15 per cent. more, that was not at all calculated on making my crop 25 per cent. shorter than I counted it, even when the Britannia sailed about the middle of September, and I fancy I am not without a vast deal of company in my short comings. Much of what I have just said, will, I know, be disputed, but the fatal effects of frost can hardly be, unless it be as regards the severity of it. Some still appear to doubt whether we have had a killing frost. I know that there is cotton not nipped, but it is under trees or on high and poor sand knobs, which have escaped in consequence of the excessive dryness of the atmosphere. But there was ice on my plantation on the 18th inst., and every thing was as thoroughly killed as I ever knew it, and my plantation is nearly under the 33d deg. of lat. The following is a statement of killing frosts as they have occurred there for some years past, and the relative effects may be judged of by the crops.

1838—Killing frost 29th Oct. (light frost 11th)	1,400,000
1839—Killing frost 8 Nov., crop nearly 2,200,000	
1840 do 26 Oct., crop under 1,700,000	
1841 do 22 do crop under 1,700,000	
1842 do 11 Nov., crop nearly 2,400,000	
1843 do 18 October.	

With the earliest frost we have had for six years, preceded by weather the most unfavorable for the growth of Cotton, and the worst spring ever known, and as destructive an August, it is utterly impossible that an average crop should be made. But an average crop would not much exceed 1,800,000 bales, and the prospect of prices with a crop of that amount may be inferred by the news brought by the Hibernia. It may also be inferred from what they have been with a crop exceeding either of the two preceding ones by 700,000 bales, falling on the market at a time when every thing had reached the lowest point of depression, compared with what they should be after the crisis has been fairly passed, manufacturers working full time every where, and goods selling faster than they can be made—more bullion in the Bank of England than was ever known—more specie in this country than we ever had before—the rate of interest lower than history gives any account of, and with an assumed deficit in the East India crop of 150,000 bales.

Many planters have no alternative but to sell. For their sakes and much for their own, let all who can, keep their Cotton in their own hands. Such is the earnest advice of a planter, who is himself resolved to HOLD ON.

A Noble Dog.—A Halifax paper states that a child was playing with a Newfoundland dog, on Roach's Wharf (Halifax), a short time since, and by some accident, slipped over the end into the water. The dog immediately sprung after the child, (who was only six years old), and seizing the waist of his little frock, brought him into the dock where there was a stage, and by which the child held on, but was unable to get on top. The dog, seeing it was unable to pull the little fellow out of the water, ran up to a yard adjoining, and where a little girl of nine years of age was hanging out clothes. He seized the girl by the frock, and not withstanding her exertions to get away, he succeeded in dragging her to the spot, where the child was still hanging by the hands to the stage. On the girl's taking hold of the child, the dog assisted her in rescuing the little fellow from his perilous situation, and after licking the face of the infant, that it had thus saved, it took a leap off the stage, and swam round to the end of the wharf, and immediately after returned with his hat in its mouth. It is said that the father of the child—to whom the dog belongs—when leaving the country where he formerly resided, rescued it from the hands of some persons who were about to execute the poor animal for killing a sheep.

To remove Ink Spots.—Wet the place immediately with sorrel or lemon juice, and rub on it hard white soap. Ink or iron mould may be removed by holding over a vessel of boiling water, and squeezing on the spot juice of sorrel, then rubbing with dry salt.—*lb.*

Blank Commissions

TO TAKE DEPOSITIONS.
With printed directions attached.
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

By the President of the United States.

IN pursuance of law, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales will be held at the undermentioned land office in the State of Louisiana, at the periods hereinafter designated, to wit:

At the Land Office at NEW ORLEANS, commencing on Monday, the thirteenth day of November next, for the disposal of the unappropriated vacant public lands, to which no "private claims" are alleged under existing laws, within the limits of the undermentioned townships and parts of townships, viz:

South of the 31st degree of Latitude, East of the meridian, and West of the Mississippi river.

Fractional township twelve, east of Grand river, fractional sections twenty-two, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, thirty-five, thirty-six, thirty-seven, thirty-eight, thirty-nine, and forty, in township fifteen, and fractional township sixteen, of range twelve.

Fractional township sixteen, of range fourteen.

Fractional sections thirty-two and thirty-three, in township twenty-three and fractional sections two, three, four, five, ten, eleven and twelve, in township twenty-four, of range fifteen.

Sections one, eleven, twelve, thirteen, and fourteen, and sections eighteen to thirty-six, inclusive, in township nineteen; township twenty; sections one to six, inclusive, eleven to fifteen, inclusive, twenty-two, twenty-three, and twenty-four, and twenty-seven to thirty, inclusive, in township twenty-one, of range sixteen.

Township twenty, sections one to eleven, inclusive, and seventeen, eighteen, and twenty-one, in township twenty-one, of range seventeen.

Sections five, eight, seventeen, twenty-one, and twenty-eight, in township twenty-two, and fractional section twenty-five in township twenty-three, of range eighteen.

Fractional sections twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, and thirty, in township twenty-three, of range nineteen.

Fractional sections nineteen, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, and thirty, in township twenty-three; fractional sections three, four, five, and nine to fourteen, inclusive, in township twenty-four, of range twenty.

Fractional sections seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, and twenty-one, in township twenty-three, and fractional sections seven, eight, fifteen, seventeen, and eighteen, in township twenty-four, of range twenty-one.

Sections one to four inclusive, ten to fifteen inclusive, and twenty-one to thirty inclusive, in township fifteen; sections thirteen, fourteen, nineteen, twenty, and twenty-two to thirty inclusive, in township sixteen; sections twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, thirty-four, and thirty-five, in township seventeen; sections three and four, and nine to fifteen inclusive, and twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, and thirty-six, in township eighteen; sections five, six, eight, seventeen, twenty-one, twenty-eight, and thirty-three, in township twenty; sections three, four, ten, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-three, twenty-six, thirty-four, and thirty-five, in township twenty-one; sections three, four, nine, ten, eleven, fourteen, and fifteen, and twenty-one to twenty-nine inclusive, and thirty-three to thirty-six inclusive, in township twenty-two; sections one, two, three, ten, eleven, twelve, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-seven, and thirty-four, in township twenty-three, and fractional sections four and ten, in township twenty-four, of range twenty-two.

Sections two to eleven inclusive, fourteen and fifteen, and seventeen to twenty-two inclusive, and twenty-seven to thirty-three inclusive, in township seventeen; sections five to eight inclusive, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-four and twenty-nine to thirty-four inclusive, and thirty-six, in township eighteen; sections two to five inclusive, in township twenty; and sections four, five, six, and thirty, in township twenty-three, of range twenty-three.

Fractional section forty-four, in township sixteen; sections four, five, and six, and nine to fourteen inclusive, and twenty-three to twenty-six inclusive, and thirty-three to thirty-six inclusive, in township seventeen; sections one, two, three, four, eight, nine, seventeen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty-one, thirty-four, thirty-five, and thirty-six, in township eighteen; sections one, two, five, six, seven, eight, twelve, fifteen, seventeen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, and thirty-two, in township nineteen; fractional sections thirty-five and thirty-six, in township twenty-one; fractional township twenty-two, and fractional section six, in township twenty-three, of range twenty-four.

Sections thirty-seven and thirty-eight, in township seventeen; sections five to nine inclusive, fifteen, nineteen, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, thirty, thirty-one, thirty-four, and thirty-five, in township nineteen; sections three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, and thirty-two, in township twenty; fractional sections thirty-five and thirty-six, in township twenty-one; fractional township twenty-two, and fractional section six, in township twenty-three, of range twenty-five.

Sections thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, seventeen, eighteen, and nineteen, in township twenty-one; sections three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, and thirty-two, in township twenty; fractional sections thirty-five and thirty-six, in township twenty-one; fractional township twenty-two, and fractional section six, in township twenty-three, of range twenty-six.

Sections thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, seventeen, eighteen, and nineteen, in township twenty-one; sections three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, and thirty-two, in township twenty; fractional sections thirty-five and thirty-six, in township twenty-one; fractional township twenty-two, and fractional section six, in township twenty-three, of range twenty-seven.

Sections thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, seventeen, eighteen, and nineteen, in township twenty-one; sections three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, and thirty-two, in township twenty; fractional sections thirty-five and thirty-six, in township twenty-one; fractional township twenty-two, and fractional section six, in township twenty-three, of range twenty-eight.

Sections thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, seventeen, eighteen, and nineteen, in township twenty-one; sections three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, and thirty-two, in township twenty; fractional sections thirty-five and thirty-six, in township twenty-one; fractional township twenty-two, and fractional section six, in township twenty-three, of range twenty-nine.

Sections thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, seventeen, eighteen, and nineteen, in township twenty-one; sections three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, and thirty-two, in township twenty; fractional sections thirty-five and thirty-six, in township twenty-one; fractional township twenty-two, and fractional section six, in township twenty-three, of range thirty.

Sections forty-one and forty-two, in township twenty; sections three to ten inclusive, sections fifteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, thirty-five, and thirty-six, in township twenty-one; and fractional sections one and two, in township twenty-two, of range twenty-eight.

Sections four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, fourteen and fifteen, in township twenty-two, of range twenty-nine.

Fractional sections one, two, and three, in township twenty-one; and sections or lost three, four, five, and six, in township twenty-four, of range thirty.

Sections or lots one to fifteen inclusive, and seventeen to twenty-six inclusive, in township twenty-one; sections of lots one to thirty-five (except sixteen) inclusive, in township twenty-two; sections or lots one to sixty-two (except sixteen) inclusive, in township twenty-three; sections or lots one to fifteen inclusive, seventeen and nineteen to thirty-seven inclusive, in township twenty-four, of range thirty-one.

Sections or lots one to forty-four inclusive (except sixteen,) in township twenty-two; sections or lots one to twelve, inclusive, in township twenty-three, of range thirty-two.

Sections or lots one to seven inclusive, in township twenty-two, and sections or lots one to fifteen inclusive, and seventeen and eighteen, in township twenty-three, of range thirty-three.

Lands appropriated by law, for the use of schools, military, or other purposes, will be excluded from sale.

The sales will each be kept open for two weeks; (unless the lands are sooner disposed of,) and no longer; and no private entries of land, in the townships so offered, will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, this eighth day of June, Anno Domini 1843.

JOHN TYLER,
By the President:
THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Notice to Pre-emption Claimants.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any lands within the limits of the townships above enumerated is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the proper land office, and make payment therefor as soon as practicable after seeing this notice, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the township, embracing the tract claimed, above designated; otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE OF POSTPONEMENT.

Of public sale of United States lands in the New Orleans district, in the State of Louisiana.

Notice is hereby given that the public sale of land ordered by Executive proclamation, dated the 8th of June, 1843, to be held at the Land Office at New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, to commence on Monday, the 13th day of November next, will be postponed until, and commence on, Monday, the 1st day of January next.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this 18th day of October, A. D. 1843.

JOHN TYLER,
By the President:
THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

FREE TRADER.

THE undersigned proposes to publish a newspaper in the City of Tuscaloosa, devoted to politics and miscellany. The main object of the paper will be the support and extension of the principles of the party in politics denominated democratic; and what the writer means by democracy has been aptly expressed in the following words of the great Carolina Senator:

"Free Trade; Low Duties; No Debt; Separation from Banks; Economy; Retrenchment; and a strict adherence to the Constitution."

It will be the aim of the paper, to contribute all its zeal and ability to the election of Mr. CALHOUN as President;—and the undersigned promises he will "dare" do all that may become a man; a gentleman, and patriot, to attain that great good and happy consummation of the labor and patriotic hopes of our gallant party. The friends of Mr. Calhoun in this State, and "their name is legion," all profess a desire to have an organ an exponent of their sentiments and preferences at the capital of the State; and if the undersigned meets with that encouragement, he doubts not he shall receive the first number of the FREE TRADER will be published on the first Monday in December next, that being the first day of the ensuing session of the Legislature.

The paper will be as large as the Monitor or Flag published in Tuscaloosa. Price Four Dollars, payable on receipt of the first number, or Five dollars at the expiration of the subscription year.

It is the intention of the subscriber to become a candidate for State Printer.

Address the undersigned at either Marion or Tuscaloosa.

SAMUEL A. TOWNES,
Marion, Ala., Oct. 6, 1843.
The paper in this State will please copy.

MUSIC.

THE undersigned have just received a quantity of SOUTHERN HARMONIES for sale on Commission at \$12 per dozen or 125 per copy Cash.

S. P. HUDSON & Co.,
June 26 1843.

DR. CHAMPION'S Vegetable-Aguc Medicine.

A safe and certain cure for Chills and Fever in all its complicated forms, also an effectual remedy for Fevers of every description.

THIS Medicine has been used by the proprietor a number of years in extensive practice, during which time he has treated some thousands of cases of Fever and from the success in this mode of practice, he is confident it must and will be the prevailing practice in Fevers. It never fails to cure the chills and fever the first day.

Billous, typhus, nervous, congestive, and Winter fevers, all yield to the use of this medicine, and are cured by this system of practice in a shorter time and with much more certainty than any other system of practice that has ever been recommended.

CERTIFICATES.
Franklin co., Tenn.
Winchester, Oct. 13, 1842.

Dear Sir—An agent of yours left with me some two months since, some of your Ague and anti-billous Pills, and at the time he left them we would scarcely take them upon any terms; Sappington's Ague Pills being sold by our next door neighbor, and thought by the people not to be surpassed by any medicine for that disease then in use. But your Pills have brought out a name for themselves far surpassing that of any other medicine now in use. All agree that they never saw such a medicine before, and would have no other while they could get yours. The consequence of which is, your pills are all gone, and at the urgent request of our friends, we write you to send us a fresh supply.

We are respectfully yours, &c.
T. M. TRYOR & Co.
B. S. H. DAVIS.

Certificate from Dr. Wm. McCLELEN.
Talladega co. May 21, 1842.

This is to certify that during the past season, I have made use of Dr. Champion's Ague medicines in my practice, and out of twenty-two boxes, (all I had) have never failed of effecting a permanent removal of the disease; and in no single case did a patient take more than half a box. I can with strict veracity and do with great pleasure say, that I believe it to be the best, safest, and most effectual remedy for ague, chills, and fever, &c. that has ever been discovered.

WM. McCLELEN.
Gallatin county, Ill., April 18, 1842.

Dr. Champion:
Dear Sir—Within the last twelve months I have been using your anti-billous and ague pills in my practice to a considerable extent and have found them to be productive of superior effects in the case of fever and many other cases. It is difficult to get them here, their character standing so high in all the south part of this State that they are all bought up, and consequently it is very hard to get a sufficient quantity of them. You will confer a great favor on the inhabitants of this county by forwarding a good supply of your medicine to this place.

A. A. WOLF, M. D.
Each box contains twenty-four Pills, twelve of which are sufficient to cure an ordinary case of chills and fever. A pamphlet accompanies each box with full directions and ample certificates of the efficiency of this medicine.

ALSO,
DR. CHAMPION'S

Vegetable Anti-Billous, Anti-Dyspeptic, Purifying and Cathartic Pills, possessing four important combined properties for the cure of diseases, carefully and correctly combined, one article to assist the effect of another, for the benefit of the health of mankind.

This medicine is recommended to the attention of those afflicted with Liver complaint, Dyspepsia, Dropsy, bilious habits, costiveness, cholera morbus, Rheumatism, Serofula, foul stomach; depraved appetite, worms, chondriasis, (which is known by the sinking sensation at the pit of the stomach) Jaundice, Head-ache and sick stomach, Palpitation of the heart, diarrhea, nervous affections, dysentery or flux; heart burn, white swelling and all those diseases arising from impure blood.

For sale by SMITH & ABBNEY, in Tuscaloosa, and MARTIN, SIMS, North Port.

For Sale by HOKE & ABERNATHY, and in nearly all the villages and by numerous country agents in all of the Western and Southern States, and Texas.

September 6, 1842 14—9ms.

Administrator's Notice.

HAVING obtained letters of administration on the Estate of Stephen Treadwell, deceased, from the Orphans' Court of Randolph County, on the 21st day of August, 1843; I hereby notify all persons having claims against said Estate, to present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said Estate are required to make immediate payments.

JAMES BURDEN, Adm.
Sept. 22th 1843.—6t—\$3 50.

\$50 DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from the subscriber living in Walker co. Ga. an Iron Grey Horse 5 years old last Spring, full sixteen hands high, with large white saddle spots, on his back; tail long, thin, and mostly white, he has also a noted round white spot on his neck about the size of a 124 cent piece; said horse is of commanding appearance, walks and trots well, he was stolen the 11th of July, I will give fifty dollars for the thief, with the horse, upon proof of conviction, or twenty dollars will be paid for the horse alone; I hope the honest part of the community will aid me in bringing said thief to justice, as the horse from the above description can be easily detected; any information will be thankfully received; direct to Dogwood P. O. Wal-ker County Georgia.

JOHN G. PENISTON.
Sep. 13, 1843—eow3t.

Samuel F. Rice, and Thomas D. Clark.

HAVE formed a partnership in the practice of Law, under the firm name of RICE & CLARKE.

They will attend the Circuit, County and Chancery Courts in the 9th Judicial Circuit, and the Supreme Court of the State. The engagement of either one of the partners in any business, will secure the services of both.

Office of Rice at Jacksonville, Ala.
Office of CLARKE at Talladega, Ala.
June 26, 1842.—t.

Law Notice.

THE undersigned have associated themselves in the practice of the Law under the firm name of BOWEN & HAMILTON, and will practice in the Circuit, County and Chancery courts of Randolph and the surrounding counties. Their office is in McDonald Randolph county, where one of them may at all times be found. Prompt attention will be given to any business confided to them.

JOHN D. BOWEN,
A. J. HAMILTON.

The State of Alabama, BENTON COUNTY, Orphans' Court, June 5th, 1843.

PETER LARRISON, Administrator of Samuel Lively, dec'd having report of said estate insolvent—

It is ordered that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, notifying and requiring the creditors of said estate to present their claims to E. T. Smith, Judge of the County Court, on the first Friday in January next, at the Office of the Clerk of the County Court in Jacksonville, at which time and place the claims against said estate will be audited for allowance.

A true copy from the Minutes:
M. M. HOUSTON, Clerk.
June 7, 1843.

A Sermon

Upon the sovereign moral character and mercy of God, the principles of moral Government; the moral character and peculiar circumstances of Man, under different dispensations; the terms of Divine mercy, &c.

BY REV. J. S. GUTHRIE.

1,000 Copies of a pamphlet with the above title containing 24 pages, have lately been printed at this office. For able argument, and sound reasoning, this pamphlet has few equals, and should be read by all, who are desirous of obtaining information upon the subjects of which it treats. Copies can be obtained upon application at this office, or at either of the stores in this place.

William B. Martin

AND

R. G. Earle,

Thankful for the patronage heretofore extended to them individually, would beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally that they have associated in the practice of the Law in the firm name of MARTIN & EARLE. Professional business entrusted to their care will meet with prompt attention.

Office at Jacksonville Benton Co. Ala. the same formerly occupied by Wm. B. Martin.

Nov. 8, 1843.—t.

Sheriff Sale.

BY virtue of an execution issued from the County Court of Benton County and to me directed, I will expose to public sale to the highest bidder, for cash, before the Court house door in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in December next, the north east quarter of section thirty six, township thirteen, Range eight—also the east half of north east fourth of section twenty three, township fourteen, Range eight, and also all the interest that Thomas R. Williams has in and to the west half of section twenty seven, township fourteen, Range eight, in the Coosa Land District—levied on as the property of said Thomas R. Williams, to satisfy said execution in favor of Andrew Donaldson, endorsee, &c.

R. S. PORTER, Sheriff.

Nov. 4, 1843.—4t.—\$5.

The State of Alabama, RANDOLPH COUNTY,

Orphans' Court in Vacation, Sep. 11, 1843.

Jacksonville Republican.

Vol. 7.—No. 47.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1843.

Whole No. 359.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

J. F. GRANT,

At \$2 50 in advance, or \$3 00 at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year unless paid in advance; and no subscription discontinued until arrears are paid unless at the option of the editor. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue will be considered an engagement for the next.

Terms of Advertising.

Advertisements of 12 lines or less \$1 00 for the first insertion and 50 cents for each continuation. Over 12 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c.

For announcing candidates for office \$5 00 to be paid in advance.

Cash will invariably be required for all job-work on delivery, & also for blanks except in cases where we have standing accounts with County Officers.

All personal advertisements and communications charged double the foregoing rates.

Advertisements handed in without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted for six or twelve months.

Interest will be charged on newspaper and advertising accounts from the time they become due until paid.

For inserting circulars, &c. of candidates, 50 cents per square.

Communications to insure an early insertion should be handed in as early as Saturday previous to the day of publication. Postage MUST be paid on all letters addressed to the Editor on business.

The committee appointed at the third quarterly conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, on the Jacksonville Circuit, to prepare an address, to the members of said Church upon the evil consequences resulting from the use of ardent spirits, have had the object of their appointment under consideration and ask leave to submit the following, as the result of their labors, and recommend, to the conference, its adoption.

DEAR BRETHREN:

We, the official members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in the Jacksonville Circuit, in quarterly conference assembled, reflecting upon the incalculable misery and wretchedness which has been visited upon our Country by the use of ardent spirits, and considering the deleterious effects which ever must and ever will flow from its use, so long as it is indulged in, feel it our imperative duty to cast our united influence on the side of Temperance, and by every means in our power, arrest, as far as possible, the progress of an evil, the immediate effects of which, in this world, are vice; wretchedness; degradation; impaired health and blighted prospects; and whose tendency is to eternal misery and despair beyond the grave. We have only to cast our eyes around us, and we see its ravages in every direction: By its Governments are weakened and impoverished: The strongest and warmest ties of friendship are severed: Families are reduced to penury and to wretchedness: The brightest hopes and prospects are blasted: The most robust constitutions are shattered and destroyed, and too oft, alas! the poor, deluded victim of intemperance finds an untimely grave, and his soul is ushered, unprepared, into the presence of that Almighty God who gave it, there to hear the awful sentence, "depart from me ye workers of iniquity [know ye not]." Of many fatal contrivances, which our species, too fertile in invention, have hit upon for corrupting themselves, defacing our blessed Maker's image upon the mind, and perverting the end of their creation, none would appear more unaccountable, if we were not too well accustomed to see instances of it, than the debasing vice of drunkenness. That it ever should become a practice for rational intelligent beings to delight in overturning their reason; that ever men should voluntarily choose, by swallowing a magical draught, to brutify themselves; nay, to sink themselves below the level of the brutes, (for drunkenness is peculiar to our species) is something equally astonishing to our reason and shocking to our sensibilities. Men are, usually, more sensitive in relation to their understanding and good sense than anything else: you may assail their virtue, without scarcely giving offence, but no man can bear the least reflection upon his understanding; yet, strange to tell, men will indulge in a practice, by which, experience convinces them, they will lose their understanding; detract their reason and become perfect idiots. Unthinking, unreflecting persons are apt to look with great contempt upon one whom nature has deprived of reason; but in what light should he be viewed who stupifies himself? What can be conceived more unsuitable to the dignity of human nature, than the drunkard, with his eyes staring and inflamed; his tongue stammering; his lips quivering; his hands trembling; his legs tottering; his stomach heaving; the swine wallowing in the mire, is not half so loathsome an object as the drunkard; "for nature in her meanest dress is always nature;" but the drunkard has thrown himself far beneath the dignity of his nature and taken up a companionship with the brute creation: a rational being sunk into irrationality: a being formed for

immortality sunk into filth and sensuality: a creature endowed with capacities for holding companionship with angels, and inhabiting the ethereal regions, in a condition not fit to be received into the society of his fellow creatures on this earth: the lord of this world; the noblest work of God sunk and degraded below the vilest of the brutes. This picture is strong and we have employed strong terms in drawing it; nevertheless it is true; and while we adhere to truth we cannot use too strong language in assailing a vice so fatally destructive in its consequences; and should any think that we are too severe, we can only say to them that we do it with the kindest feelings and for the sole object of promoting the happiness of mankind both here and hereafter. But there is much more to be said against this most abominable and fatal vice. There is no other that so effectually and so suddenly unhinges and overturns all virtue, and destroys every thing valuable in the mind, as drunkenness. It takes off every restraint, and opens the mind to every temptation. There is no such expeditious way for a person to corrupt and debauch himself, to turn himself from a man into a demon; as by becoming intoxicated, with spirituous liquors: nor is there, perhaps, any other habit so bewitching, and which becomes, so soon, almost unconquerable, as drunkenness. Why is it so? The reason is plain: There is no vice which so effectually destroys reason; and when the faculties of the mind are overturned, the unhappy victim has lost all power of exertion; he yields to his created, morbid, appetite and is hurried along the current of sensuality into the gulf of irrecoverable destruction. But all the evil effects of intemperance stop not here: though it blast all our brightest prospects; though it destroy our health; though it mar our peace and happiness; though it sink us beneath the vilest of the brute creation; its ravages stop not here; it kills beyond the tomb; there is no promise of peace, to the drunkard, in eternity. He totters and staggers down the declivity of life; stumbles over the verge of time; and is hurled into the interminable abyss of eternity with all his sins upon his head. "As death leaves him, so judgement will find him," "there is no repentance in the grave whither we are all hastening." Draw, for yourselves, the picture of the drunkard reeling and staggering up to the judgment bar of God; if he has never before been made to reflect upon the evils of intemperance, when he sees the frowns of an angry God, and hears him pronounce the awful sentence, "Depart," he will then be heard to exclaim, oh alcohol! thou destroyer; thou curse of curses; thou bane of human happiness. This is not the picture of excited imagination; it is stern reality, and, if the Scriptures be true, he who sinks into a drunkard's grave, will rise to sink into an interminable hell; for the Apostle Paul tells us, in 1st Corinth. 6. 10, that no drunkard, "shall inherit the kingdom of God." It must be admitted by all, that drunkenness is an evil; but there are many of the most respectable of our fellow citizens, who contend that what they please to term moderate or fashionable drinking is not an evil, and, consequently, may be indulged in with propriety; and we fear, very much that this mistaken notion has insidiously crept into our church and that many of our members are in the too frequent habit of drinking well: view the track you are in, and contemplate its end. Did you ever know a drunkard who was not once a moderate drinker? The thirst for spirituous liquors is not a natural, but an acquired one; hence every individual, who creates within him, an appetite for alcohol, is perverting the order of nature, and thereby producing a derangement in the beautiful system of creation, the pride of which is man. This is evidently wrong, as an isolated proposition, disconnected, entirely, with any of the evil consequences which result from the use of ardent spirits. But who can say, if he drink at all, that he is safe? One dram creates a thirst for another: a morbid appetite is produced: the nervous system becomes affected: through it the mind is reached, and the moderate drinker, ere he is aware of it, is a powerless victim, clasped within the serpentine folds of the hideous monster. There are some, it is true, who drink through the whole course of their lives and are never drunk; yet as intemperance is admitted to be an evil, it is the duty of every one, who takes the Bible as his guide, to keep entirely beyond the reach of it: We are commanded in that sacred book to "abstain from all appearance of evil." Are we acting in obedience to this divine injunction when we indulge in a practice from which such evil consequences flow? We are also commanded, by the blessed Saviour himself, to love our neighbor as ourselves. Do we manifest that love by setting an example which is calculated to lead our neighbor into vice and immorality? Every one who loves his neighbor as himself, will show his affection by consulting his interest in all things which may concern him either in time or eternity. Whoever is guilty of misleading a fellow creature, either by example or otherwise, into a course of wickedness which will end in his eternal ruin, may, in reason, expect to have the soul, whose ruin he has caused, required hereafter, at his hands. Withhold, then, the pernicious example: set it not again: must thy neighbor or thy son have a place in the infernal regions to gratify thy false appetite? Think how you

could bear the eternal howlings of a spirit, by your examples and your temptations, sunk to irrecoverable perdition.

The example which, you, a member of the Methodist Church, set, by keeping spirituous liquors in your house and indulging in occasional dram drinking, although it may never operate as a serious injury to yourself, may make your son a drunkard; destroy his usefulness in life, and fit his soul for a habitation among the spirits of the damned in eternity. He sees you drink and he imagines what you do is right: Father is a member of the Methodist Church; he is a Christian; if it was wrong to drink drams he would not do it: I can indulge in it too: These are the reflections of your son; he drinks; he drinks again: he pleads your example at first; following that example he contracts a habit; this habit, indulged in, creates an appetite, which overcomes his judgment: his philosophy is not quite so stern as yours; his youthful temperament more excitable: dram after dram he drinks, until, ere long, you see him posting the downward road to ruin, destined to fill a drunkard's grave. Will you reprove him? He will tell you—you taught me by your example, that it was right to drink. What will be your reflections even in this world? but they are nothing to what they must be in eternity, when that son will shake at you his fiery chains and say thou didst do it: thy example brought me here.—Al though you will all readily admit that intemperance is a great evil, and that a habit of drinking, once contracted is apt to increase and very difficult to break off, still there are many excuses for indulging in taking your dram. It is really deplorable to think of the many miserable pretences made use of to apologize for this beastly vice. One will excuse himself by saying he is necessarily obliged to keep company and he will be counted an odd kind of fellow if he refuses to take a glass. But can anything more effectually disqualify a man for company keeping than to have his tongue tied and his brain stupefied with strong liquors? Another will pretend that excessive heat and fatigue produce nausea and loss of appetite; while another will say a little liquor is necessary to drive away the cold: Nor is the pretence of drinking to drive away care or cheer the spirits any more worthy of a rational creature. If, by the force of strong liquor a man's care may be banished and his conscience lulled asleep for a time, he can only expect them to break loose upon him afterwards with greater fury. He who artificially raises his spirits by drinking, will find them sink and flag in an equal proportion when the stimulating properties of the liquor has become exhausted. And then they must be raised again; and so on, till at last he has no spirits to raise. These are all pretences, the reality of which, no one believes. The fact is, he who drinks acquires an appetite for it and he drinks because he loves it. There is another very strong reason why members of the Methodist Church should abstain, entirely, from the use of ardent spirits: We hold it to be the duty of every one, who attaches himself to any society, to conform to the rules of that society of which he is a member. The general rules of our Church enjoin upon every member the "avoiding evil of every kind, especially that which is most generally practised," and in the enumeration of those evils we find "Drunkenness; or drinking spirituous liquors, unless in cases of necessity," included.

Then read the Scriptures; read your discipline, and you will find that both enjoin total abstinence; and can those expect to receive a welcome plaudit from the righteous Judge, who live in the daily violation of his holy law and of the discipline of the church to which they belong.

In conclusion, Brethren, we appeal to you as men; as brethren; as Christians and exhort you, if you are in the habit of indulging in this pernicious practice of dram drinking, to quit it immediately. You surely have never reflected upon the consequences of the example you are setting: One of two things must result from it: You will either make yourselves marks for the finger of scorn and ridicule to be pointed at and thereby degrade yourselves and the Church to which you belong; or by your example you will lead others into vice, and thus become stumbling-blocks over which hundreds of your fellow-beings may fall into endless perdition. We beseech you therefore to enlist under the banner of total abstinence; and as the professed followers of our blessed Saviour "walk worthy of the vocation wherewith ye are called."

QUARTERLY CONFERENCE,

Jacksonville Circuit,

Nov. 18th, 1843.

Resolved, That the above address be adopted and published in the Jacksonville Republican.

THE TRUE SPIRIT.

We find the following in the North Carolina Standard:

We are highly pleased with the tones of several articles which have recently appeared in the Federal Union, one of the ablest journals in Georgia. They are headed "Watchman, what of the night?" & devoted to the Presidential question. In one of his articles, the editor thus defines his position.

"The ground we occupy on these important questions is now distinctly taken. We shall sustain the meeting of a DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION in Baltimore, in

May, 1844. We shall sustain the right of each State through the action of its Democratic party, to choose its delegates in its own way.—We shall sustain the right of the convention to judge of the qualifications of its own members, and to ascertain its own wishes, and govern its own proceedings. And we shall, with zeal and good faith support for the offices of President and Vice President the men who may be selected in conformity with the views.

MR. CALHOUN.

We cannot omit to call the attention of the reader to the liberal and eloquent tribute of the public and private worth and virtue of Mr. CALHOUN, which we copy from the New-York Journal of Commerce—a tribute no less true, than liberal, nor less just, than eloquent; and from a paper which, though leaning to the Whig party, is less controlled by party politics than any other we know, and may justly rank among the best papers in this or any other country, and certainly as the soundest, best informed, and most independent and instructive commercial papers we have ever met with—profoundly versed as it is in all the leading interests and principles of the country, and especially those of Banking trade, and commerce—and of course a decided and able advocate of free trade and a sound currency. Its remarkably thoughtful, well informed, and able arguments on these subjects ought to put to shame the flippant and superficial Bank and tariff trash which almost inundates the Whig press generally, and much of the Democratic; and our amazement is, that such a paper should seemingly rank itself (like an oasis in a desert) among the Whig press! In the soundness of its opinions, and generally thorough knowledge of all subjects it discusses, it is a model for the press generally—its leading rule seeming to be, not to write, till it has something to say, or to continue writing after it has said it. Its praise therefore, is doubly valuable, as that of the praise worthy. Its tribute to Mr. Calhoun is strongly marked by the correct and thorough information to which we have alluded, and the greatest pleasure one feels in reading it, is in the conviction, that there are some, at least, however few, out of South Carolina, who do really know Mr. Calhoun, and correctly understand and appreciate his character.—Whether enough will ever do so, to perceive, and perceive, sincerely desire and heartily struggle for, and effect and realize, the immense public blessing of his elevation to the Presidency, remains to be seen.

Columbia (S. C.) Carolinian.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

MR. CALHOUN.

The political position of this gentleman is, and always has been peculiar.—He has commanded the votes of the whole country at an election, and been chosen by unanimous acclamation, Vice President of the United States; yet he never had a party, in the common acceptance of that term. There never has been, between him and any set of politicians through the country, any arrangement for mutual support. If he were elected President to-morrow, there would not be a man in the whole country to whom he would owe the least obligation, or who could claim anything of him. Mr. Calhoun has never taken any part in any raging elections; he has never had wires to pull, or machinery to manage, but has been a mere spectator, and has always treated his own prospects when he has been a candidate, with less interest than almost any other man has treated them.—His friends have never done much to organize themselves. They were in old times the whole country, and so needed no organization. The support given to Mr. Calhoun has always been, to an unusual extent, the impulse of personal esteem.—At home it is so peculiarly.—There he mingled not at all with political partisans. From Congress he goes home and busies himself upon his farm, and in his family, and scarcely is seen at all in public until he returns to his official position. He will not conform to the Southern custom of stump or canvassing for votes, nor do anything which looks like seeking for office. He was educated at Yale College, and studied law at Litchfield; yet he has never visited those places since his youthful education was completed, and chiefly because his position has been such, for a series of years, that he could not travel through the country without exposing himself to the charge of seeking for votes. During the whole course of his life he does not recollect that he has ever been charged with unfaithfulness to any of his engagements of any sort. His political opinions have always been frankly avowed, and when avowed there has never been any doubt as to what they were, or whether they would be adhered to. He has never waited for public sentiment to be formed before he dared to disclose his own opinions, but whenever a subject has come before the body to which he belonged, he has taken his ground respecting it, and uniformly with so thorough a comprehension of all its bearings, that his opinions have wanted no modification afterwards. In this way he has been much the most consistent of all our leading public men. It is not at all disreputable to any man that he is sometimes in error, nor that when he perceives the truth, he avows the change which his opinions have undergone. It is alleged, we know, that Mr. Calhoun is inconsistent because he advocated the stimulating of

American manufactures into existence as a reason for increasing the tariff at one time, and now advocates free trade upon its broadest and most uncompromising principles. Mr. Calhoun himself, in his late letter, seems to allow that his position is not now, exactly what it was once, but it seems to us that he made the concession more as a matter of magnanimity, than because it was really demanded by the circumstances. At a time when threatening war was gathering around our infant country, Mr. Calhoun did propose that duties should be advanced some two to five per cent, making them up to fifteen or seventeen per cent in all, and he gave as one reason for doing so, that it would stimulate manufactures into existence; but he never advocated any other tariff than one adequate for revenue. A man who drinks a glass of wine at the table of his friend, might as well be taunted with inconsistency because he protests against drunkenness in the streets. It is not for us certainly to call this inconsistent for it is just what we have agreed to. There are modifying circumstances almost always attendant upon the practical application of great principles, and yielding to them in a practical spirit is not a pledge to carry out those modifying circumstances until they become ascendant principles and destroy the fundamental rule. It is true that as a fundamental principle, trade should be left free altogether, and entirely free; yet it would be anything but practical wisdom to determine that nothing should ever modify this principle in its practical operation.

In his personal character Mr. Calhoun is a model for statesmen. Amid all the bitterness with which he has been assailed, the purity of his life was never questioned. He professes to make the precepts of the Bible his rule of life, and no one ever questions the sincerity of his profession. Many men who stood reputably in our churches, have fallen under the temptations of public life, made shipreck of the faith, become vicious in their personal habits, and unworthy of their political associations. But Mr. Calhoun has never been charged with personal vice or political treachery. Although we do not think that personal piety should be a test for office, yet it is right that Christian men who have been praying that we may have rulers "who fear God and hate covetousness," should know that Mr. Calhoun is such a man, and that when he is nominated for office, they have an opportunity, unless his opponent is a man of similar character, to test the sincerity of their petitions. From our own observation, however we conclude that most men will vote for their own party.

That Mr. Calhoun is a statesman of the first class, we need not say; and that his plans of policy would secure the peace and quietude of our Union, we are sure every man believes who has attentively considered his course. The agitations of the country have always been caused by strong measures, bearing unequally upon the country, and of doubtful constitutionality. The Southern policy of constructing the powers of the Federal government strictly, and exercising only those which are unquestionably conveyed to Congress, was as eminently promotive of the prosperity as of the peace and happiness of the country. We need statesmen whose views are national; who do not depend upon blowing the flames of civil war in Rhode Island to please the democracy, or an expedition against Oregon to please the Western borderers, or a protective tariff to please New England, Pennsylvania, Louisiana, at the expense of justice to all other parts of the country. A mild but expanded policy, securing liberty to every citizen, and imposing necessary burthens equally upon all, is the government which this great country requires. With Mr. Calhoun at the head of affairs, we might expect an efficient, yet benign and peaceful administration at home, and a courteous but dignified policy abroad. The corrupting influence of party arrangement would terminate; the spoils would cease to be divided among hungry scramblers; good men would be no longer proscribed from office to make room for party sycophants; the low, groveling passions of the vicious would no longer be appealed to but the patriotism which ought to fill every American bosom.

For ten years past, Mr. Calhoun has been treated with great neglect and illiberality at the North. Both the Whig and Democratic newspapers have united to disparage and misrepresent him. His splendid speeches have almost never been printed, but caricature sketches given in their place. The friends of our statesmen, however much opposed to each other, have united in traducing a man whose popularity once overshadowed them, & who being the same still, would hold the same rank again with his countrymen, if only his course of policy was correctly delineated before them. He is however popular as far as correct views are entertained, and we have no doubt would be again the most beloved statesman of the nation, if his character were understood through the country as it is in South Carolina. His popularity there in the language of Mr. Senator Preston, "is the result of his personal worth. No man becomes acquainted with him who does not love him to the bottom of his heart."

GOLD DUST.—The ship Nimrod, of Sydney, New South Wales, is reported as having on board when last heard from, a sixty-three gallon cask full of gold dust and bars, which had been obtained by trading

with the natives of the Island of Borneo. A sample sent to the owners proved to be of very rich quality.

(From the Charlotte (N. C.) Jeffersonian.)

REASONS WHY MR. VAN BUREN

SHOULD NOT BE AGAIN A CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

We have every confidence in Mr. Van Buren as a man and a Politician, and (how ever singularly some of his friends may act) as we have again and again said, if he is the choice of a majority of our party for a candidate for re-election to the Presidency in 1844, we shall give him our cordial support. In stating our preference for another man, and in what we may say in furtherance of that honest preference, we design not to oppose Mr. Van Buren, or to assail him. We believe him honest, and he has shown himself eminently capable of filling the Presidential chair with credit to himself and in a manner to reflect the highest honor.

But we think there are reasons paramount to all considerations of party pride and personal preference, which forbid our party running Mr. Van Buren again, however honorable and capable he may be.

In a free government like ours, the doctrine of rotation in office is a cardinal feature, that should be kept constantly in view by the people. Keep any one man and his partisans long in office, and they are sure to become, if not actually corrupt, at least careless of the public interests given them in charge. Such a policy, too, shuts out genius and worth from promotion one of the greatest incentives to the young politician to cultivate his mind and prepare himself to honorably serve his country. If one person and his peculiar friends, by superior management and party drill can for a long number of years succeed in retaining for themselves all the honorable and lucrative offices of Government, in what does the Government, of the United States differ from an effective monarchy? Mr. Van Buren was once elected by the people to the Vice Presidency, then to the Presidency, and defeated. This includes twelve years he has absorbed the labors of the Democratic party of this country for the two highest offices in their gift: he should again be our candidate, he will have for sixteen years shut out of all competition among the distinguished men of our party for the highest honors of the Government. Is not this too much to concede to any one man, were he even Jefferson? By this policy, how many men of a generation could hope to reach the Presidential chair? Not more than two, at the most. At this time, we have Mr. Calhoun, General Cass, Colonel Johnson, Mr. Buchanan, Colonel Benton, and others, all of whom, twelve years from now (should they live), will be "in the sea and yellow leaf" unqualified for vigorous life and the performance of arduous duties. They have all grown gray in the service of their country, laboring for the success of democratic principles—either would honor his country in his highest office of trust and dignity—and shall the door of hope be closed to the honest aspirations of all these patriotic democrats?—and why? To gratify Mr. Van Buren's wounded pride from his defeat in 1840?

Mr. Van Buren should not run again; because it is time some of the class of small States should be permitted to furnish the President. In framing the Constitution, so jealous were the small States of the overshadowing power of the larger that the latter had to make considerable concessions, as a protection of their weakness—and if they were jealous of the distribution of powers in the Constitution, will they not be equally so in regard to the bestowment and possession of the highest office in the Government? Virginia has had four Presidents, Massachusetts two, Tennessee one, Ohio one, and New York one—all large States. No one of the smaller class of States has ever been permitted to furnish a President, though they have often contended for the prize with statesmen not inferior to their successful rivals, in point of talents and general merit. Should not the honor now be conceded to the Small States, when more than one of them has each a son so well qualified for the post?

Take another view of the case. No one of the tier of Southern States proper has ever had a President. In political power, this is the weaker section of country while its industrial pursuits and productive interests are more extensive, and need stricter guarding than those of any other portion of the Confederacy. While we are weak in political power, and never have had a president reflecting fully our peculiar views, because one of us, we furnish three-fourths of the vast annual exports of the country, and pay a like proportion of the taxes to support the Government! This is not fair dealing; particularly when we have a candidate to offer, so deserving of the admiration and confidence of the whole American people as is JOHN C. CALHOUN. He is the pride of the South—the admiration of her warm-hearted sons—as pure and lofty in his sentiments as a Washington, as orthodox in political faith as a Jefferson, and in all the qualities of a finished statesman, equal, if not superior, to any man living. Such is the man we offer as the next Democratic candidate for President, when we ask our brethren of the Northern and large States now to surrender us that honor by courtesy.

Jacksonville Republican.

Wednesday, Nov. 26, 1843.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
JOHN C. CALHOUN.
Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

As a further inducement to our advertising patrons, Commission Merchants and others, in Mobile and Weatumpka, we now propose to them, that besides making the usual liberal deduction on their advertisements inserted in the Jacksonville Republican, we will also have them inserted for an equal length of time, without any extra charge, in the Palladium, at Cedar Bluff, Cherokee County, Ala. Those publishing professional cards, &c. in this paper, to whom it would be any advantage, shall be entitled to the same privilege.

We issue the present number of our paper one day in advance of the regular publication, in consequence of having to leave for Cedar Bluff, to assist in issuing the first number of the Palladium. This has compelled us to omit some communications, and make short work with our own remarks, for which we ask the indulgence of our patrons. On our return we shall resume our duties, and expect as heretofore, to go on—"regular" as clock work.

The first number of the Palladium will be issued on Saturday next.

TO OUR PATRONS.

We believe it has been more than two years since we have made a call on our patrons to pay up. They doubtless are well assured that we have spared no expense, in proportion to our means, in the purchase of type, paper, &c., to make the appearance of our paper respectable, and no labor or diligence to make it useful and interesting. We now need their assistance, and appeal to their generosity and justice to come forward and help us. The amounts to each individual, it is true, are small, and therefore the more likely to be neglected, but, as they are in the aggregate our whole dependence.

We publish in this week's paper a lengthy article from the Mobile Register, at the particular request of one of our Van Buren friends; and mention the request to avoid the appearance of inconsistency on our part, and show at the same time a willingness for all to be heard. Although we cannot see exactly as does the editor of the Register, yet we sincerely hope that the counsels of wisdom may prevail in the National Convention—that all passion and prejudice may be allayed, the success of Democratic principles regarded as paramount to every other consideration, and men viewed only as the instruments of that success. We do not wish to be deceived ourselves, neither would we willingly mislead the judgment of others.

STRAWES SHOW WHICH WAY THE WIND BLOWS.—The remark has been made several times, here and in other quarters, that not a single individual could be found who voted against Mr. Van Buren in 1840, that would vote for him now. After a search "various and wide" we were informed of one last week who voted the whig ticket at the last election, who says he will not vote for Clay; but Mr. Van Buren is not his first choice of the democratic candidates. As an offset to this however, we are enabled to state, that a few hours after receiving the information above referred to, we heard an individual, who voted for Mr. Van Buren in 1840, say that if he was again nominated, he would vote for Clay. Although an apology is due for thus dealing in "small matters," as the subject has been heretofore referred to, we have thought it right, duly to announce the important fact, that one man has been found, at least half way right.

A meeting of the Temperance Society is requested at the Methodist Church on Friday evening next at candle-light, for the purpose of appointing a delegate to the State Temperance convention. An address will be delivered by Mr. J. B. Renfro.

We have received the first number of the "Alabama State Journal," the Prospectus for which has appeared in our paper for several weeks past. The sheet before us is large, neatly printed full of interesting matter, and every way worthy the patronage of the democratic party. It will be particularly useful to those who wish to receive a paper from the seat of Government. The editor expresses a decided preference for J. C. Calhoun, but in a spirit to which we think no one can object. The regular publication of the paper will not be commenced until the 8th day of December.

"THE OFFICE AND DUTIES OF EXECUTORS & ADMINISTRATORS. Being a plain and simple treatise on the Rights, Responsibilities and Duties of these officers; containing directions with regard to the making of Wills, distribution of estates, and other necessary actions to be pursued by those administering estates to which is added, Forms and Entries for

Judges and Clerks of the Orphans' Court, all prepared with reference to the laws of Alabama.

The foregoing is the title of a New work recently published by Judge Porter of Tuscaloosa, which would doubtless be very useful to that class of persons whose rights, duties and responsibilities are defined and explained. A few copies have been deposited at this Office for sale, which can be had on application.

The following is an extract from the Message of Gov. McDougal, delivered at the opening of the present Session of the Georgia Legislature. In reference to a National Bank he states:

"The great political influence which such an institution is able to exert, should be an objection to its incorporation by every citizen who is opposed to the subjection of the Government to moneyed control. The only pretext for it is that it may be an auxiliary to the Government and the people as a financial and commercial agent. Experience has proven that the Government is not dependent on its aid—as little is it needed, to equalize commercial exchange. Indeed it cannot effect that object. Exchange was as high in an oppressive period of commercial revulsion, during the existence of the late charter, as it has been at any time since its expiration, and although the country has not recovered entirely from the distress which that Bank had its share of in producing, exchange has gone down to a rate which could not be reduced under the auspices of such an institution. As a National Bank is not necessary as a financial agent, nor as a regulator of exchange, wherefore shall one be established? It has never afforded facilities nor accommodations to the great mass of the people, and if hopes are inspired that such will be the practice of a new institution, they are fallacious and cannot be realized. But the great objection to a Bank of the United States on the score of expediency, is the connexion of an institution with the Government which has the power of distributing pecuniary favors. The wisdom of public measures depends on the purity and intelligence of the Representatives of the people. If they are corrupt, the rights of the people will be disregarded and legislation directed to selfish ends.

The Government ought never therefore, to establish as an auxiliary to its operations, an institution with whose existence are necessarily blended the means of corruption and abuse. That it may not be prostituted to vile purposes, is no argument in its favor. That it can be, should be argument enough against it. It cannot be forgotten that the late National Bank was charged with an agency in producing "the commercial embarrassment and distress" which a few years since overspread the country, and have left their marks of desolation every where; and with having used its corporate power and means to control the press, to interfere in politics and influence elections." A select committee was raised by one of the Houses of Congress, to enquire into these things and to investigate what abuses, corruptions or malpractices had existed in the management of the Bank. The obstructions thrown in the way of the investigation by the Bank, which ultimately defeated it, amidst assertions of innocence and purity, are recorded in the archives of the nation. Great sensitiveness to the constitutional rights of the citizen against searches, made the apology for resisting a scrutiny which must have developed the misdoings and abuses, which time forced to public view, notwithstanding the effort to conceal them under cover of a State charter.

Had the vigorous measures of bringing before the bar of the House the offending and contemptuous directors, been adopted as recommended by the majority of the committee, and the investigation prosecuted, some of the disasters which fell on widows and orphans, whose entire funds had been invested in the stock might have been averted. The labored and extraordinary defence of the Bank by the minority of the committee, exhibits in a strong light, the powerful influence it was capable of exerting. The report of that minority acknowledges the alarming principle that corruption, abuses and malpractices in its management were no violation of its charter. This fearful admission ought to excite the suspicion of all, and beget an universal opposition to an institution whose proceedings are to be covered from scrutiny upon principles so adverse to public morality, popular rights and liberty. To the grant of every charter is annexed a tacit condition that the persons incorporated will act with fidelity and honesty; and a breach of this implied condition is as much a violation of the charter as if the condition had been expressed. Besides, Congress had the unquestionable power to repeal the act of incorporation and thus put an end to its existence. If a Bank Charter is to be considered a contract, Congress is subject to no restriction, which disarms it of the power of annulling it. The constitutional prohibition is to the States, not to Congress. This principle was practically asserted, in a late case, by the Senate of the U. States in abrogating a contract with its printer. If the power of repeal is unquestionable, then either House of Congress had the right, without referring to the charter for the authority, to enquire into suspected abuse to ascertain whether the principle of justice demanded the repeal, and so the committee might have maintained. This power of repeal I admit, ought to be cautiously exercised, and never, where good faith has been observed and private rights might be affected by it unless individuals are notified before they commit their interest, that a change of public policy might affect it. If legislators opposed to the incorporation of a National Bank were to protest against any act for the incorporation of one, and even their intention to move a repeal, whenever the prospect of carrying it, would justify the effort, none would have a right to complain.

But a National Bank is not the only prominent measure of the Federal Government influencing the destinies of the people, which attracts public attention and is entitled to your notice.

A protective tariff which collects around it other measures meriting general reprobation, is unjust to the people of all classes and every section of the country, except those who are engaged in manufactures. Every consumer is a contributor to a greater or less extent. A radical objection to the measure is in opposition to the principles on which our government is established—an association for mutual support and protection amongst ourselves, and for defence against wrongs from others. An act of equal legislation, is an assault upon this principle, and inflicts an injustice upon those whom the inequality affects. Protection of any article of manufacture can be justified on the ground alone that the protection is equally beneficial to all, as when the object of protection is one which strengthens the national arm for the protection and defence of every interest. All are interested in raising the nation above a dependence on foreign supplies for arms and munitions of war, and indispensable articles for the army, and all contributions for such things are contributions in which every individual in our broad confederacy is interested, but when protection is asked for articles, which are not of this prime necessity, the injustice is demanded of forcing the agriculturist and the mechanic, to pay a consideration for which he can receive no equivalent. Should the principle of protection be extended to our merchants, barristers, physicians, clergymen, teachers—and though last, not least—our farmers, in all their various products, it would shock the common sense of the community. And yet I cannot see that they are in any respect entitled to less favor from the Government than the manufacturers. In this, the last address that I shall probably ever make to the representatives of the people of Georgia, I embrace this solemn warning against the insidious and destructive policy.—The manufacturer cannot complain of its abandonment. He has been aided by the Government, with palpable injustice to other interests, through infancy and weakness, not only to self sustaining strength, but to great power."

From the Mobile Register.

The Petersburg Republican (a new paper published in Virginia, for the support of Mr. Calhoun's election to the Presidency) contains the following emphatic announcement:

"As to the Syracuse convention, our position is no new thing: a month ago, we refused to recognize its authority, before we had seen in any press in the Union a word of comment on its proceedings; and, since we have examined its report on the subject of the tariff, we avow not only that we will not go into convention with its delegates but, moreover, that they are not true exponents of Democratic principles, as understood and recognized by the unanimous voice of our Virginia Democracy."

And to this the editor adds, that the doctrine of the New York convention, on the subject of the tariff, is "Whiggish" doctrine. We quote this paragraph from the Republican, not with any special purpose of controversy with that paper, but because these few words contain the key to sundry distracting movements which have been going on in various quarters, and with much activity in Alabama; the effect, if not the object, of which is, evidently, to make, up a hostile issue between different portions of the democratic party. The tariff, being a very exciting subject in the southern mind, the tariff is therefore a favorite instrument with discontented politicians to raise up a local party, whenever, from disappointment or on mere calculation, they desire, in separate from the great parties of the Union and raise up a local interest for their own benefit. A little ingenuity of inference—some metaphysical hypercriticisms of language—a talent for skillful misrepresentation, accompanied by ardent professions of uncommon patriotism, such as Walpole once said he could raise in any quantity in twenty four hours, by refusing "arrogant and unreasonable demands" will often suffice, with very scanty material, to kindle jealousies between masses of people who have in reality, no real differences of opinion or purpose. When such efforts have succeeded, and a whole section of country is taught to expect from another bad faith or open war, what so natural as that they who raised and promulgated—not to insist upon further merit of having invented the alarm—should be heralded as benefactors and champions! And, on the other hand, if it be the purpose to decry and oppose a statesman living in different section, and work up on the fears of the party, so as to force them from apprehension of the loss of all their political objects and principles, to sacrifice one of their great men to the "enmity of a portion sufficiently large to be able to turn the scale against them by desertion"—the tariff excitement is the most available thing in the South. If a Northern Democrat is to be put down, or made unpopular in the South—cry out tariff, tariff against some portion of his supporters—refuse to act with them on any question—pass by the bank, the currency, the veto the land distribution the assumption of State debts, and worthless matters, which may be thrown in to triumphant Whiggery as unimportant trifles, rather than they should be defeated by a union of Democrats upon a man, who has friends that do not exactly come up to the outside chalk upon the abstract theory of free-trade politicians. We believe our free-trade orthodoxy as much beyond suspicion as that of anybody. We have done a good deal of work in the cause, and expect to do a great deal more but we are not fanatics enough to isolate the Democracy of the South from that of the North on a metaphysical abstraction to the utter loss of all other political questions, when there is not, in fact any substantial difference or more than a slight distinction at all among the Democrats of the North and South—an occasional individual excepted—on all the practical questions arising out of the tariff.

This sudden outcry against the resolutions of the New York Syracuse convention is we fear, mixed with a great deal of this personal partisanship and these political schemes. The clamor is perfectly deafening against the mischievous and faithless character of the convention—its adoption of "Whig" doctrines—its betrayal of Democratic principle—and especially its "Van Burenism." It is not openly said yet that Mr. Van Buren is unsound or untrustworthy on this tariff question—that he has changed or compromised any of the principles, or withdrawn any of the declarations of principle, upon which he went before the people of the United States in 1840 and gathered around him the sympathies and the approval of the whole Democracy of the South. On the contrary, his Indiana letter is confessed to be a noble assertion, in the most broad and comprehensive sense of the Democratic faith that the taxing power of the country cannot rightfully be used for the protection of any class of industry at the expense of any other; that its legitimate purpose is revenue, and protection is the accidental result of revenue duties; and that no discrimination, other than for revenue, or for purposes entirely general, (such as the public defence, or the equalizing of the burdens of taxation upon all classes of the citizens,) is within the scope of its proper objects. The attack upon him is at present, made through his friends: A large portion of the Democratic party is thrust out, as unworthy of the aid and co-operation of Southern Democrats in the election of President; although their choice for President is the same man heretofore acknowledged to be unexceptionably sound and worthy of Southern confidence. If the resolutions at Syracuse were really susceptible of the interpretations which ingenious commentators have extracted from it, with all the pains-taking zeal of a prosecuting attorney pressing from the conviction of an unpopular character on slender grounds, we should still wonder at the folly which would break up the political association with them, while they are ready to go with us in placing the executive power of the Union in hands to which we are willing to confide it, and have heretofore safely intrusted it. If the Syracuse convention were protective tariff men, (which we by no means admit,) why should we refuse to vote with them for a President who is not? If some Democrats are not up to line with us on this part of our contest with whiggery, shall we refuse their aid on all—give up every question in controversy, and disband at the moment when we know victory is in our hands, and that victory will produce the same results, whether these men support Mr. Van Buren or Mr. Calhoun? or shall we be deterred by the absurd distinction which is informally maintained,—that the New York resolutions, supported as they were by every friend of Mr. Calhoun in the convention as heartily as by every friend of Mr. Van Buren, will be perfectly harmless if these men will vote for Mr. Calhoun, but are grounds for immediate divorce and total enmity if they vote for Mr. Van Buren? We should regret most profoundly if the Democratic party of the State of New York were unsound in theory on this question, or behind the advancing movement of Democratic principles elsewhere; but we would not sacrifice for that difference, by any violent disruption of all political association with them. All possible hope of succeeding in the great struggle before us; in which on all other points they are faithfully and firmly with us, and on this also tender us a support, which, whether it clozes Van Buren or Calhoun, is the triumph of free-trade principles and free-trade men. A political fanaticism—which on such a freak as this, with no better grounds than strained constructions of vague terms and harsh perversion of a few phrases, notable for their indefinite generalities more than any tangible announcement of the wrong doctrine—would wreck the hopes of the party and the country, is more plausibly attributed to the intolerance of political correctness, or the tortuous windings of political scheming, than the sincere ardor of patriotism, or the comprehensive purposes of true statesmanship.

But let us examine this Syracuse resolution—see whether it be the glaring abandonment of free-trade ground, which Southern alarmists pretend whether there be in fact, anything in its terms which excuses the violence with which all political connexion with its authors is disclaimed at once and forever. Here it is:

Resolved, That we retain undiminished opposition to Federal measures and principles in every form and under every name. We are opposed to a national bank—to a large army or navy—to a prohibitive system of duties—to the assumption of State debts—to the distribution of public moneys—and to an extravagant and costly administration of the Government; while we approve and will support an economical and retrenching system of expense—a moderate and reduced naval and military establishment in peace—a divorce of the monetary power—an independent treasury—a tariff founded on revenue principles, and wisely discriminating for the encouragement of labor in agriculture, commerce, and manufactures—and a policy of Government fostering State authorities, internal peace and tranquillity, and independence of all foreign influence."

If we were disposed to play the critic as narrowly as those who have manufactured such a byegone out of this resolution, we could easily show that its terms may be just as fairly construed to embrace the full doctrine of free duties for revenue purposes, and no protection. "No prohibition" covers "no protection;" for duties are only protective to the extent they exclude importations. Even revenue duties, to some degree exclude importations: but up to the point when they produce the amount required by the public wants, they, and all their accidental effects, are authorized directly in the taxing power, and allowed in Democratic doctrine under the description of "low duties" for revenue. When they go beyond that they are for "prohibition," which the Syracuse convention rejects in every form.

Again: the resolution recommends, upon the basis of revenue duties, (not for protection,) wise "discriminations" for the "encouragement of labor" in "agriculture, commerce, and manufactures"—that is, in all the pursuits of industry; for the definition embraces all the occupations of life. It says nothing of the protection of manufactures, or manufacturers, in any branch of business; but the "encouragement of labor" in all its branches, and that by wise discriminations which shall not prohibit imports, on revenue principles. Is not a reduction of duties on imports an encouragement to all labor which produces exchangeable value? Is not the reduction of the taxes which interrupt the free exchanges of the products of labor in the best markets, the best encouragement to the producer? and, in such reductions, can a fixed rule possibly do justice to all classes of society? and are not discriminations necessary? and should they not be "wisely" made? If the revenue point on every article is to be reached, in order to give equal effect to every duty, must not each be considered in its own relations towards the foreign and domestic market, its character and availability for revenue, and probable product at different rates?

Again: Wise discrimination—for the "encouragement of labor," not the protection of capitalists—demands consideration for the laborer. By the operation of our Federal system of finances, the capitalist easily escapes his proportionate share of contribution to the public wants; and the man whose only property is his labor, pays a most disproportionate amount. The laborer, whose whole earnings are consumed in the daily support of himself and family, pays taxes on his whole capital—that is, the product of his daily labor—when the burden falls upon consumption by the system of import duties. Discriminations which, within the revenue line favor the poor consumer, and give the daily necessities which his family requires the benefit of a discrimination, are, surely, "encouragements to labor," and, bestowed equally, they are not of the character of "protection," but are a just exercise of a beneficent power, in apportioning the burdens of taxation according to the ability to sustain them. We might proceed and show that every phrase in this resolution is capable of a construction entirely constitutional, and in accordance with the fullest free-trade doctrines avowed by the Democratic party in the South. We should acquiesce in the complaint that they are left too much to the construction of the commentator—that they are clothed in such vague and general forms of expression, that ill-natured critics may give them another gloss, and torture strange meanings out of them for a sinister object. Construed in a friendly spirit, and taken in connexion with all the collateral facts, there is nothing in the Syracuse convention resolution which cannot be fully reconciled with all the demands of the universal Democratic policy. They might have been (and should have been, for their own protection against misrepresentation by their enemies, and for the aid of their friends in defending them) more explicit, direct, and unmi- takeable. It ought to have been known what sharp optics there are among some politicians, and what ingenuity of perversion may exist under the cover of exceeding puritanism of patriotism or doctrine.

But, while the ultra and hostile critics are straining themselves to make the proposition which they draw from the Syracuse resolution odious as a doctrine, and cause for an utter breach of the party, let us quote a few favorite authorities, to show that even their own construction of the Syracuse heresy has high authority among free-trade men, and the very highest among those for whose benefit the outcry against the New York Democrats is intended. Suppose the Syracuse resolution, by a revenue tariff, without prohibitions, discriminations for the "encouragement of labor" in "commerce, agriculture, and manufactures," to mean a tariff for revenue, with discriminations for "protection"—which is making a strong supposition: does this doctrine vary from that announced in the following extracts from the highest free-trade authority in the South? We ask attention first to the extract from the Address to the people of the United States of the free-trade convention, which assembled at Philadelphia in October, 1831. Judge P. P. Barbour, of Virginia, was chairman; and the Southern States were largely represented by the highest talent and strongest free-trade advocates. They say:

"A numerous and respectable portion of the American people do not merely complain that this system is unjust, but they question the right to establish it. They do not doubt—they utterly deny the constitutional power of Congress to enact it."

"They admit the power of Congress to lay and collect such duties as they may deem necessary for the purposes of revenue, and, within these limits, so to arrange these duties as incidentally, and to that extent, to give protection to the manufacturer."

Of the convention which adopted the address, with but one dissenting voice from the Southern States, it is sufficient to say that it composed a mass of talent, character, and patriotism, seldom assembled in this country. On the list of members from South Carolina, we observe the names of Gov. Miller, Gov. Mitchell, Chancellor Harper, Judge Johnson, Judge Huger, C. Preston, Langdon Cheves, Hugh S. Legare, &c. From Alabama—Major P. Walters, Judge Goldthwait, and Dr. J. W. Moor, of this city, with several other distinguished gentlemen from the interior.

Here is "incidental protection to the manufacturer" admitted to be within the discretion of Congress below the revenue point. Was it worse for the Syracuse convention to allow an "encouragement to labor" in agriculture, commerce, and manufactures," by a discretion exercised on revenue principles?

Again: read the following extract from the speech of Judge D. E. Huger, of

South Carolina, made in the South Carolina Legislature in 1830, and never since repeated. Judge Huger was only last winter elected Senator in Congress by the State of South Carolina, to succeed Mr. Calhoun, and maintain his doctrines. He surely will not be charged with maintaining Whiggish doctrines. The Southern people will not be warned, we suspect, against any communication of political fraternity with Senator Huger:

"If no more money is collected than is proper, how can it be assumed that duties have been laid for any other purpose than revenue? It will not be denied that CONGRESS HAVE THE POWER TO DISCRIMINATE the duties—to tax certain articles higher than others, and thus to protect incidentally manufactures."

Judge Huger, moreover, though opposed to the American system, always maintained the constitutionality of the tariff laws. It is enough, moreover, for us to lay the above declaration by the above declaration by the side of the Syracuse resolution, and ask—Is the new Senator from free-trade Carolina a politician with whom these southern politicians will not go into convention? Is his "power" to discriminate for the protection of manufactures less Whiggish than the Syracuse plan for "encouraging" labor in all branches of industry? equality?

But we have higher authority yet to cite. Mr. Calhoun himself has recently avowed a direct right in Congress to discriminate for protection, which goes beyond the Syracuse tariffism a bar's length. We speak of his letter to Mr. Nicholas, of Louisiana, in relation to the sugar duty. He was for "protecting sugar" in an adjustment of the duties with that object.

Mr. Nicholas applied to Mr. Calhoun, stating his own conviction of the expediency of "adjusting" the tariff so as to yield incidental protection to the great interests of the country, especially sugar. From Mr. Calhoun's reply, which is dated May 7, 1842, we extract the following paragraph:

"I concur in most of your views and reflections on the identity of interest (fairly considered) between cotton and sugar; and, as far as my principles will admit, will see full justice done to the latter, to the extent that it can be effected by my exertions. I can, however, agree to no duty but such as the revenue may require, and none so high on any article as will push it beyond the greatest amount of revenue that can be derived from the article. These are the limits within which I may act, and with them exercise a sound discretion. But, in determining the amount of revenue required, I shall expect economy and retrenchment on the part of those having the control as far as public policy may permit, and that no part of the public revenue shall be given away. Observing these rules, and with the scope they will admit, I shall take pleasure in protecting your great staple against the machinations of the opponents of slave labor. They are ever on the watch, and stand ready to seize every opportunity to render our labor worthless, and to weaken our title to our property."

J. C. CALHOUN.

Here is the distinct declaration, that, below the highest revenue power of duty, a "sound discretion"—that is, a power to discriminate—may be used for a "protecting" purpose. We all know that the highest revenue rate attainable is different on different articles, and that the amount thus raised would in all probability exceed, in ordinary times, the wants of the country, and produce a redundant revenue. Within that "scope"—that is, between the rate raising the utmost revenue, and the rate at which the necessary revenue might be raised upon all articles—there is, on Mr. Calhoun's theory, a "discrimination"—that is, a "discriminating power," which he is willing to employ for the protection of the labor of the sugar-planter, the "labor" of one branch of agricultural pursuits. Is this, let us ask, less "Whiggish" than the Syracuse plan of extending "encouragement" to the labor of "agriculture, commerce, and manufactures," equal protection to all?

We have not cited these declarations of theory on this subject, because we concur in the opinions expressed by the free-trade convention in those of Mr. Huger, or those of Mr. Calhoun. We are better free-trade men than to concur in the propriety of allowing the discriminating power to the extent admitted so broadly in some of them. But when we compare them with the Syracuse resolution, to which such violent animosity has been shown, and ascertain distinctly that at one time, and very lately, the highest political authority on the side of the ultraist—now, and for whom this clamor is got up—held views of the taxing power much more protective, much more dangerous, much more "Whiggish," than were laid down at Syracuse, we beg leave to quote history, chapter, fact and authority, to show that there is something more than a frank pursuit of truth in the attempt to raise up a Southern party in these grounds.

A TEMPERANCE ORATOR.

Among the speakers of Father Mathew's temperance meeting, on Saturday, was an Irishman, with no slight touch of the brogue the fluent vehemence of whose oratory and the number of anecdotes he related, excited much merriment. After illustrating at a great length, both humorously and pathetically, the evil results of intemperance, and telling his hearers, among other things, of a woman who sold every tooth in her head at fourpence each for the sake of drink, and where she had no teeth left could her own deceased body, he called upon them to come forward and take the pledge. The movement in the crowd not immediately such as he had anticipated, he continued, "Och, now friends, me to be finding arguments for you all the day long? Why, ye're as reasonable as the cropper in Ireland. You must know that in the last robbery, and some other crimes were often punished by cropping," that is, by cutting off the offender's ears. Well, a fellow, most likely a drunkard, as nearly all bad characters are, was convicted of robbery, and was cropped according

ly. But, though he lost his ears, he kept his hands, and soon set them to robbing again. Moreover, he was caught at it, and was again sentenced to be executed. So when the executioner comes to perform punishment, "Och, yer black guard," says he, "ye've got no ears at all; how will I crop ye, then?" "By the powers," said the fellow, "do ye expect me to find ears for ye every time ye want to crop me?" So don't be after expecting me to find arguments for you overlastingly. After a few further appeals his eloquence was answered by a very large batch coming forward to receive the pledge at the hands of Father Matthew.

SIX REASONS FOR PLANTING AN ORCHARD.

1. Would you leave an inheritance to your children? plant an orchard—No investment of money or labor will pay so well.
2. Would you make home pleasant—the abode of social virtues?—plant an orchard. Nothing better promotes a feeling of kindness and good will, than a treat of good fruit often repeated.
3. Would you remove from your children the strongest temptation to steal?—plant an orchard; if children cannot obtain fruit, at home they are very apt to steal it, and when they have learned to steal fruit, they are then in a fair way to steal horses.
4. Would you cultivate a constant feeling of thankfulness towards the great Giver of all good? plant an orchard. By having you, one of the Greatest blessings given to man, you must be hardened indeed if you are not influenced by a spirit of much humility and thankfulness.
5. Would you have your children love their home—respect their parents while living, and venerate their memory when dead in all their wanderings look back upon the home of youth as a sacred spot; an oasis in the great wilderness of the world—plant an orchard.
6. If you wish to avail yourself of the blessings of a bountiful Providence, which are within your reach, you must plant an orchard.—And when you do it, see that you plant good fruit. Don't plant crab apple trees, or the wild plum, nor the Indian peach.—For the best are the cheapest.

Jews of New York.—According to the report of the agent of the society for relieving the condition of the Jews their number in this city, including children twelve years old, is about 12,000. In every hundred of that population, there are estimated to be fifty-two Germans, eleven Americans, eight Poles, seven Prussians, six Dutchmen, five Portuguese, four Englishmen, three Frenchmen, two Austrians, and two Spaniards. Upwards of half of them are pedlars; many of them are merchants and brokers; some are petty dealers in dry goods, others in liquors; there are among them also shoemakers and tailors, and a few butchers.—More than one half of them are poor; some so much so as to require assistance from their brethren. Many are in comfortable circumstances, but very few are wealthy compared with their brethren in Germany and England. There are two children under twelve years of age on an average, to each family. These are taught the Hebrew letters very young, and can generally read prayers in that language when eight years old—without, however, in most cases, understanding the import of what they read. It is estimated that of the poorer classes, nearly all of whom read the language fluently, not one in twenty reads it understandingly.

The Jews here have Sabbath schools, which are taught on Saturday. They also have schools on the other days of the week, to which their children are taught Hebrew, German, and English, by Jewish instructors. A few send their children to public schools and to Christian Sabbath schools. They have nine synagogues in the city, three of which are well attended. Their manifest strong attachment to their faith.

N. Y. Journal of Commerce

WHY IS THERE NO FROST ON A CLOUDY, NIGHT?—The remark is frequently made, that "there will be no frost to night, for it is too cloudy." A correspondent of the New York Daily Advertiser, thus explains this phenomenon, so familiar to all, but the why and wherefore of which few have taken the trouble to ascertain:—"All bodies emit heat in proportion as they contain it. Two bodies of equal temperature placed beside each other, will mutually give and receive equal quantities of heat; therefore one will not gain of the other. But a piece of ice placed in a warm room will receive much more heat from the surrounding objects than it imparts; it will therefore gain in temperature and melt! The earth during the day received much more heat from the sun than it imparts to the surrounding space in the same time.—But during a clear night, the surface of the earth is constantly parting with its heat, and receiving none; the consequence is, that it becomes so cold that the humidity contained in the surrounding air becomes condensed, and attaches itself to objects in the form of dew, in the same manner that a tumbler or a pitcher containing cold water, 'sweats' as it is called, in a hot day—the surface is cooled by the water, and this surface condenses the humidity of the contiguous air. If the surface of the earth, after the formation of dew, loses heat enough to bring it to the freezing point, the dew becomes frozen, and we have a frost. But if it be cloudy, then the heat radiating from the earth, will be received by the clouds, and by them the greater portion of it will be returned to the earth; thus the surface of the earth very nearly retains its temperature, which not only prevents frost, but almost always prevents even the formation of dew.

SHAKESPEARE AND MILTON.—The editor of the Liverpool Mercury recently expressed the opinion, that Shakespeare was the greatest man, intellectually speaking—in other words, the greatest genius that ever lived—in any age or country. This declaration led forth sundry communications claiming the palm of superiority for Milton,

and these brought forward others on the side of Shakespeare. One of these correspondents says: "Milton is a pyramid, a St. Peter's, a Colosseum; Shakespeare is all Switzerland, with its lovely lakes and valleys, its avalanches, its vines, its storms, its woods, its beauty, and its magnificence."

After quoting from other correspondents, the Mercury says:

"And for our own part we end as we began, by giving it as our unshaken judgment, that, though Milton and Homer and many other great men have appeared, and have instructed and delighted and astonished the world, yet that Shakespeare, not for sublimity alone, nor for descriptive power alone, nor for true eloquence alone, nor for persuasion nor concentrated thought, nor inventive genius, nor penetration into the human intellect or the human heart but for all these, and far more than all these was, and is, the GREATEST MAN the world has ever seen."

We go with the Liverpool editor for Shakespeare.—[Boston Courier.

Bagging & Rope.—Of good quality constantly kept on hand and for sale at Moderate Prices by **WOODWARD & PORTER.** Jacksonville, Nov. 29, 1843.—6t.

BEHOLD!!! THE business of the late firm of Woodward & Brother must be closed. Those indebted to it are therefore earnestly requested to make payment as I should regret exceedingly the necessity of placing their paper out for collection.

E. L. WOODWARD, Surviving Partner. Jacksonville, Nov. 29, 1843.—6t.

Administrator's Notice.

THE undersigned having obtained Letters of Administration on the Estate of Daniel Chamblin, dec., on the 22nd November, 1843, hereby notifies all persons having claims against said estate, to present them duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment immediately.

JAMES B. CHAMBLIN, Administrator. Nov. 29, 1843.—6t.

NEW GOODS!!!

NEW GOODS!!! THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the Public generally, that he has just received from New York a

WELL SELECTED AND ASSORTED STOCK OF **DRY GOODS,**

consisting of the latest and most fashionable Patterns of Alpaca Lusters, Chusans, Mous de Lanes, Bombazines, Merinoes, Prints, &c., Shawls, Cambric Handkerchiefs, Jaconets, Swiss and striped Muslins, Irish Linens, Linen Diapers & Towellings, Table Cloths, Dimples. Also a Splendid Assortment of West of England black, blue, invisible green, cadet mixed Broad Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings. Satinets of all qualities, Silk Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Scarfs, Linseys, Osnaburghs, Kerseys, Shirtings and Sheetings, Negro and Bed Blankets, Ipswich, Merino and Lambswool Shirts and Drawers.

Ready-Made Clothing

of every description, **Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes.**

Also, **Hardware & Cutlery,** consisting in part of Blacksmith and Carpenter's tools, Ames' shovels and Spades, Swedes, Iron, Cast, Blister and German Steel, Hoop and Band Iron, Collins', Hunt's and Simon's Axes, Mill and Cross Cut Saws, Knives and Forks, Pocket-knives, Scissors and Shavers. Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Martingales and Collars. Constantly on hand a large stock of

GROCERIES,

Java and Rio Coffee, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Teas, Chocolate and Spices. Fine Cogniac Brandy, Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin, Scotch and Monongahela Whiskey, N. E. Rum, A. M. Brandy and Wine. Madeira, Muscat and Malaga Vines, Cigars, of the most approved brands. Tobacco of all qualities.

Bagging Rope & Twine. Salt, Window Glass, Paint, Oils, and Putty; with other articles too numerous to mention, all of which are offered, on as reasonable terms as any other House in the City, by

RICHARD S. PERSSE. P. S. A large assortment of **Printing Paper** constantly on hand. Wetumpka, Nov. 15, 1843.—3t.

State of Alabama,

DEKALB COUNTY.

TAKEN UP and posted by Jacob Spurgeon, one dark bay mare, black legs, mair, and tail, the right hind heel white, about 13½ hands high, four years old last Spring, appraised to twenty dollars before Wm. H. Wright, J. P.

Attest, **A. W. MAJORS, C. P. K.** Nov. 22, 1843.

William B. Martin

AND

R. G. Earle,

Thankful for the patronage heretofore extended to them individually, would beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally that they have associated in the practice of the Law in the firm name of **MARTIN & EARLE.** Professional business intrusted to their care will meet with prompt attention.

Office at Jacksonville Benton Co. Ala. the same formerly occupied by Wm. B. Martin. Nov. 8, 1843.—1f.

Blank Commissions TO TAKE DEPOSITIONS With printed directions attached FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

PROSPECTUS FOR A DEMOCRATIC JOURNAL TO BE PUBLISHED IN THE CITY OF TUSCALOOSA, TO BE ENTITLED THE

Alabama State Journal.

THE undersigned had it in contemplation for more than a year past to commence the publication, in Tuscaloosa, of a democratic journal to be devoted to the advocacy of the principles of democracy as expounded by the Hon. JOHN C. CALHOUN of South Carolina, to wit:—"FREE TRADE; LOW DUTIES; NO DEBT; SEPARATION FROM BANKS; ECONOMY; RETRANCHMENT; AND A STRICT ADHERENCE TO THE CONSTITUTION."—deems the present a fitting period to carry his design into execution.

He proposes, therefore, to issue the first number of said journal at a period sufficiently early to enable him to compete successfully with the other newspapers at the seat of government in their report and publication of the proceedings of the Legislature.

The interest of the producers of wealth—the success of the principles of the State Rights party, and the progress of the theory of free trade and low duties—a theory essential to the prosperity and safety of the Southern States—are embodied in the political creed of Mr. Calhoun—the man who will be sustained by the State Journal for the presidency.

A specimen number will be issued at an early day.

JOHN MCCORMICK, Editor & proprietor of the Greensboro' Beacon. GREENSBORO', Oct. 1843.

NEW STORE!

AND

NEW GOODS.

J. C. BAIRD, & CO.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public generally, that they have just received and are now opening, at the old Store room formerly occupied by Hoke & Abernathy, on the west side of the public square in Jacksonville,

An extensive and well selected stock of **FALL & WINTER GOODS,** consisting in part of the following articles: Broad Cloths, English, French and American, various colors.

Pilot and Beaver cloths, various colors. Cassimeres, Satinets and Kentucky Jeans.

NEW STYLE OF GOODS.

Chusans, Satin Lusters, Mourning Belzanes, Parisiennes, for Ladies' dresses. Muslin de Lanes, colored and figured. Calicoes, a great variety and latest styles. Plain and figured silk, various kinds and colors.

Velvet, Satin, Merino and other vestings. Irish Linens and long lawns. Blankets and Flannels, various descriptions.

Brown and Bleached domestics. Plain and striped Linseys. Linen, Cambric and silk pocket Handkerchiefs.

Cotton Handkerchiefs of every description. Scarfs, Cravats and Stocks. Patent and spoon Thread all colors.

Ladies and Miss's Bonnets, a great variety.

Gentlemen's and Ladies' Gloves, various kinds. Cambric Edging and inserting. Muslins and Bishop Lawn, plain and figured.

Table Cloths and Diaper. Bird Ticking and Apron Checks. **HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES.**

Books and Stationery. Brogans and Negro Shoes, with a great variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

Also a large stock of **Hardware and Cutlery.**

China Glass and Queen's ware. A large stock of Groceries, embracing almost every variety, except Liquors.

All of which, having been purchased upon good terms, will be sold unusually low for cash; all who are not satisfied to take our word with respect to the cheapness of our goods, and who may wish to purchase bargains, are respectfully requested to call and examine the quality and prices for themselves.

Attest, **WM. B. MARTIN,**

AND

LEMUEL J. STANDEFER,

WILL practice Law together in all of the Courts of Cherokee and DeKalb Counties, Ala. All business committed to their charge will receive strict attention.

Sheriff sale.

BY virtue of an execution issued from the County Court of Benton County and to me directed, I will expose to public sale to the highest bidder, for cash, before the Court house door in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in December next, on the north east quarter of section thirty six, township thirteen, Range eight—also the east half of north east fourth of section twenty three, township fourteen, Range eight, and also all the interest that Thomas R. Williams has in and to the west half of section twenty seven, township fourteen, Range eight, in the Coosa Land District—levied on as the property of said Thomas R. Williams, to satisfy said execution in favor of Andrew Donaldson, endorsee, &c.

R. S. PORTER, Sheriff. Nov. 4, 1843.—4t.—5f.

Cash Wanted.

THE subscribers having a large amount of CASH to raise shortly, most earnestly solicit aid from all who are indebted to them particularly those who have already been indulged for a considerable length of time.

We hope our friends will help us now and save us the disagreeable necessity of coercing payments.

S. P. HUDSON, & CO. Nov. 22, 1843.—4t.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

S. P. HUDSON, & CO., ARE just receiving from New York, and are now opening, in addition to their already extensive stock, a new supply of

FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS, GROCERIES & CO.

As their stock embraces almost every variety, usually kept in a retail store, they deem it unnecessary to give a detail of articles, further than to state that in addition to their usual stock they have received a new supply of

BONNETS & SHAWLS, Of entirely new style and pattern, very beautiful articles.

Attest, **Thomas A. Walker**

AND

A. J. Walker.

HAVE formed a partnership in the practice of Law. Business entrusted to their care will receive their joint attention. Their office is near the South East Corner of the Square, where one or both of them may at all times be found.

Attest, **T. A. & A. J. WALKER,** Jacksonville, Oct. 18, 1843.—1f.

Two more Premiums

FROM THE FIRE PROOF WARE-HOUSE.

THE Subscriber agrees to pay a **Gold Premium** to the Merchant, or Cotton Buyer, (to cost over \$30, to be selected at M. Owen's Store in Montgomery,) that stores the greatest number of Bales, and a fine set of **Bells** to the Wagoner that delivers the greatest number of bales in the Fire-Proof Ware House, from the 1st of October, 1843 until the 1st of April, 1844.

Attest, **WM. H. THOMAS,** Wetumpka, Sept. 22, 1843. Oc. 4. 4m.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he still continues to keep

House of Entertainment

in the town of Jacksonville, Benton county, Alabama, at the same stand, on the N. E. corner of the public square, where he expects to remain permanently, and feels confident from past experience, that he will be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

Attest, **AARON HAYNES.**

R. E. W. McDAMIS,

Clock and Watch Maker.

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he continues the business of repairing Clocks, Watches, Music Boxes, and Jewels.

He is also prepared to Gold Watches, Pencils, Surgical Instruments, Spectacles & Trimbles with GOLD, or plate Copper, Brass, German Silver, and Surgical Instruments with Silver.

By a Galvanic Battery. A new process just discovered. It will pass the scrutiny of the best judges, and is much cheaper than any process ever invented. All work will be done, and warranted to suit the taste.

Specimens can be seen by calling at his Shop, in JACKSONVILLE, on the West side of Main Street, nearly opposite the Printing Office.

Cash required for all work when delivered.

JOHN S. BEHA,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Mobile, Ala.,

REFER TO

Messrs. Woodward & Porter, Jacksonville.

A. Crozier & Son, White Plains.

H. G. & A. R. Barclay, Talladega.

Gen. Wm. B. McClellan,

Maj. Alexander Riddle,

Nov. 22, 1843.—6m.

EXECUTOR'S

SALE.

IN obedience to the last Will and Testament of Jeremiah Sampler, deceased, and in conformity with an order of the Orphan's Court, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder, at the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville,

On Monday the 25th day of December next,

ON A CREDIT OF ONE AND TWO YEARS,

A portion of that valuable and well known Farm, formerly owned by Jeremiah Sampler, deceased—to-wit: all that part of the East half of Section twenty-seven, Township fourteen, Range eight, east, lying west of the main road and south of the creek, containing about

140 or 50 Acres,

On which there is a **GRIST MILL** and **THRASHER**—Also about **100 Acres** Cleared Land.

Purchasers will be required to give bond and undoubted security.

Attest, **M. M. HOUSTON,** Executor.

November 20th, 1843.—4t.

FALL AND WINTER

GOODS!

YOUNG & NISBET

HAVE just received a well selected stock of **GOODS,** to suit the approaching seasons; prices and qualities corresponding with the times. Our patrons and the public are invited to favor us with a call. Our stock consists of those articles usually found in the retail stores of the interior.

We flatter ourselves in being able to please a portion, at least of the generous community in which we live.

Attest, **Y. & N.** Oct. 25, 1843.—1f.

Land for sale.

THE undersigned offers for sale on accommodating terms a very valuable tract of

Land, lying on both sides of Terrapin creek—one mile south east of Ladiga, and embracing the head of the large spring of the branch running through Ladiga, a very suitable and convenient place for a tanyard. The tract of land contains 320 acres 250 of which is cleared and under good fence and at least 150 acres level bottom land. The quality of the land is equal to the most fertile in this section of Alabama, and in every respect well situated for a valuable settlement. A person wishing a larger farm can add to it by purchasing any quantity of good land adjoining at a reduced price. On the premises are at present two improvements, out houses &c. Also on the place an excellent seat for a grist and saw mill. The location has been very healthy the last two years and particularly the present season.

Persons wishing to examine the premises will call upon the undersigned, or in his absence upon Leonard Brock living on the land.

Attest, **ALBERT ALEXANDER.** October 4, 1843.—3t.

Executive Department,

TUSCALOOSA.

I, BENJAMIN FITZPATRICK, Governor of the State of Alabama, in pursuance of the provisions of the 9th, 10th, and 11th sections of the act placing the Branch of the Bank of the State of Alabama at Decatur in liquidation, and by and with the advice of the President and Directors of said Branch Bank, do hereby declare and make known, that there will be offered for sale at public outcry, to the highest bidder, in front of the Court-house in the Town of Ashville, and County of St. Clair, on

Wednesday the 10th day of January next, the following described **Tracts of Land,** with the appurtenances thereunto belonging, lying in the County of St. Clair, the property of the said Branch Bank of the State of Alabama at Decatur—to-wit:

N. E. 1-4 of Section 22, Township 13, Range 3 East, on which is a comfortable Dwelling House and out-houses,—fine Spring and Peach Orchard, & sixty acres cleared.

N. W. 1-4 of Section 22, Township 13, Range 3, East.

The said sale will commence at 11 o'clock on said day.

The purchaser or purchasers will be required to advance one fourth of the purchase money and execute notes for the balance, payable in one, two and three equal annual instalments, with six per centum per annum interest thereon, payable in the Notes of the Bank of the State of Alabama, or any of its Branches, and will receive from the person conducting such sale, a certificate of purchase.

Given under my hand and the great Seal of the State at fixed at Tuscaloosa this 24th day of August, A. D. 1843, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the sixty eighth year.

BEN. FITZPATRICK.

By the Governor, **W. GARRETT.**

Secretary of State.

BOOK-BINDERY,

Main St., opposite the Bell Tavern, Tuscaloosa.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Tuscaloosa and adjoining counties, that they are prepared to execute all orders in the above business.—and will endeavor to give satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.

Terms, low as possible.—work warranted.

N. B.—Editions of Works bound to order on very moderate terms.

SLEAVEN & CAMMER.

Circuit and County Clerks, supplied with Record Books, and Merchants supplied with Blank Books of every size;—all of which will be ruled to order, and furnished at prices a little above Northern.

References—the Hon. Judges of the Supreme Court.

The Editors of the Flag & Monitor Newspapers, Tuscaloosa.

Orders for any kind of work left at this office will be promptly attended to.

Sept. 27, 1843.

Bankrupt Sale.

BY VIRTUE of authority vested in the undersigned, Assignee in Bankruptcy for the Northern District of Alabama, he will sell, at the Court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, on Saturday the 2nd day of December, next, at public auction, for cash, in notes of the Bank of the State of Alabama and its branches, all the interest surrendered in bankruptcy by Charles Norman in the south east fourth of section twenty-seven township fifteen Range twelve east in the Coosa Land District.

Attest, **S. D. CABANISS,** Assignee in Bankruptcy.

By his agent, **JOSHUA KIRBY.**

Nov. 1, 1843.—5t.

William H. Underwood,

AND

Samuel S. Hinton,

HAVE associated themselves in the practice of the Law, and will attend the Courts of Floyd, Walker, Chattooga, Coosa, Lumpkin and Cherokee counties in Georgia, St. Clair, Marshall, DeKalb, Cherokee, Benton, Talladega and the Supreme court in the State of Alabama. All business entrusted to them in any of the above courts will meet with punctual attention.

Cedar Bluff, Cherokee county, Ala. March 22, 1843.—1f.

TOS. A. WALKER & W. L. CAIN WILL practice Law together in all the Courts of Cherokee and DeKalb counties, Ala. All business confided will receive prompt attention. Dec. 3, 1843.

FIRE-PROOF WARE-HOUSE.

THE subscriber having seen the necessity, as well as great advantage, in having a safe and commodious Building and Cotton Sheds erected in Wetumpka, has, at great labor and expense, succeeded in getting ready for the reception of Cotton, Goods on store, or to be sold on Commission, a **splendid Fire-Proof Ware-House and Cotton Sheds,** where he proposes to transact a **General Receiving, Forwarding and Commission Business.** He is prepared, also, to advance on all Cotton in store by Cash, Groceries, or Merchandise—will receive country produce, and sell the same on Commission.

The Subscriber deems it unnecessary to remind the public of the comparative safety in storing with him and only trusts that he will receive a patronage commensurate with his superior advantages; and his determination to merit the public favor.

WILLIAM H. THOMAS. Wetumpka, Sept. 10, 1843. Oc. 4. 4m.

Ware-House and Commission Business in Wetumpka.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has rented the Ware-house recently occupied by Hatchett and Miller, where he intends to continue the Storage and Commission Business. He returns his thanks for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to the late firm of Hatchett and Miller, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

He will be prepared at all times to furnish Bagging and Rope, Groceries, &c., to those who may be pleased to patronize him, and also to make cash advances upon cotton in store.

Attest, **WM. MILLER,** of the firm of Hatchett & Miller, Aug. 23, 1843.—3m.

State of Alabama,

CHEROKEE COUNTY.

Orphan's Court. Regular Return Term, Oct. 6th 1843.

BEN

THE WASHINGTON BANNER.
Rejoice for the day of deliverance is come;
O'er the land and the sea waves the Wash-
ington banner.
And the voices that wailed in the Drunk-
ard's sad home,
Now are cheering us on with a joyous ho-
sanah!
Let us swell the glad sound, send the Cho-
rus around,
Oh shout, for the pledge of our safety is
found!
'Tis the Washington banner, oh long may
it wave,
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the
brave,
'Tis the Washington banner &c.

Rejoice, for the homes that are once more
made glad,
For the eyes that are bright where the big
tears were streaming—
Rejoice for the hearts that no longer are sad,
For the sweet tears of joy, and the smiles
that are beaming!
Let the rich and the poor touch the poison
no more—
O let the proud wine cup be banished from
each door!
Till the Washington banner in triumph
shall wave,
O'er the land of the free and home of the
brave,
'Till the Washington banner &c.

Rejoice for the names we can now call our
own,
For the brothers we claim who are holding
high places—
Rejoice for the fair! they would conquer
alone—
It is well they have joined us, God bless
their bright faces!
Through the length of the land, O let none
coldly stand,
And proudly refuse us the warm helping
hand;
For the Washington banner in triumph
must wave,
O'er the land of the free and the home of
the brave,
For the Washington banner &c.

THE CRIME OF BEING POOR.
Yes—the crime. For who does not know
that in every relation of life, the poor man,
of the most spotless character even suffers
far more surely and far more severely than
the splendid swindler, who has wronged
his fellow men out of thousands of dollars?
And in a country so just and so enlighten-
ed as we assume ours to be, must not that
be deemed deeply criminal which is the
subject of punishment exemplary?
A man who lives in affluence all his days
whose spacious roof is supported by lofty
pillars—whose windows are shaded with
curtains worth fifty dollars the pair—whose
walls resound with music—whose soft im-
ported carpet sinks beneath the foot when
trodden on—whose table groans under the
silver plate and rich dainties it supports—
that man may swindle away the whole cap-
ital of a bank, and pillage an hundred thou-
sand dollars from the community, and yet
escape with perfect impunity.—But the poor
man who toiled for him for fifty cents a day
and depended on it for the support of a wife
and children—who has been cheated by him
in common with an hundred others, out of
the very means of furnishing that humble
fare which his family must have or starve
—let him lay his hand, in the midst of his
desperation, unlawfully upon one poor dol-
lar's value, and exposure, infamy and the
prison are his certain doom. It is not the
theft that is punished. That walks over
Turkey carpets, and with brazen front, un-
harmless. It is poverty on which the ven-
geance of the law descends. The crime for
which blind justice has the least mercy,
is the crime of being poor.

We say that theft wrests away the prop-
erty of another, either by stealth, or decep-
tion of any kind, without giving any thing
valuable in return. We call that theft,
which by worthless bank notes by dison-
est speculations, or by the reckless squan-
dering of other men's goods, produces all
the evil consequences of theft, upon its
victims. And how many thieves of this
kind have we not, in the highest walks of
life? Does punishment ever visit them?
No. On the contrary, we sometimes see
them, playing the magistrate, and passing
sentence upon poor vagabonds, for the felo-
nious taking of a few dollars. It is not for
the taking that these men are punished.
It is nonsense to pretend it. When the
swindler of thousands sits in judgment, it
cannot be that the crime is the swifling of
five. The crime against which his indig-
nation is aroused is the crime of being poor.
The crime of being poor! In those who
have no other way offended, with what
harshness is it treated, by the gentry who
affect to lord it over mankind. Are not
the poor man's wife and sons and daughters
excluded from the pale of good society?
Are not their wants neglected, their feel-
ings trampled on, their hopes mocked at,
their efforts to raise themselves despised?
Condemned to toil for a most meagre living,
is not the paltry reward of their services
begged from them by the very men who, liv-
ing, profusely themselves, practise upon
their necessities, and extort their labor
from them for half its value? Exceptions
there are, and they are honorable to hu-
manity. But every day, the sentiment
must be impressed upon the hearts of thou-
sands of poor people in this country, that
it knows no crime, which it never pardons,
but the crime of being poor.

LANCASTER (N. H.) Democrat.
WESTERN POLITICS.—“Are you a dem-
ocrat?”
“No stranger, I'm a shoemaker.”
“Oh, you don't understand me.—I mean
what part do you take in politics?”
“Polity-Ticks, I don't know any gal by
that name. I reckon she don't live in these
diggins.”

What are you a holler'in' for when I am
riding by? said a purse-proud nabob to a
saucy urchin in the street. “Humph! what
are you riding by for when I am holler'in'?”
was the quick retort.

By the President of the United States.

IN pursuance of law, I, JOHN TYLER,
President of the United States of Amer-
ica, do hereby declare and make known,
that public sales will be held at the under-
mentioned land office in the State of LOU-
ISIANA, at the periods hereinafter designated,
to wit:

At the Land Office at NEW OR-
LEANS, commencing on Monday, the
thirteenth day of November next, for the
disposal of the unappropriated vacant pub-
lic lands, to which no “private claims”
are alleged under existing laws, within
the limits of the undermentioned townships
and parts of townships, viz:

South of the 31st degree of Latitude, East
of the meridian, and West of the Mis-
sissippi river.

Fractional township twelve, east of
Grand river; fractional sections twenty-
two, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven,
thirty-five, thirty-six, thirty-seven, thirty-
eight, thirty-nine, and forty, in town-
ship fifteen, and fractional township sixteen,
of range twelve.

Fractional township sixteen, of range
thirteen.

Fractional sections thirty-two and thirty-
three, in township twenty-three and frac-
tional sections two, three, four, five, ten,
eleven and twelve, in township twenty-four,
of range fifteen.

Sections one, eleven, twelve, thirteen,
and fourteen, and sections eighteen
to thirty-six, inclusive, in township
nineteen; township twenty; sections
one to six, inclusive, eleven to fifteen, in-
clusive, twenty-two, twenty-three, and
twenty-four, and twenty-seven to thirty,
inclusive, in township twenty-one, of range
sixteen.

Township twenty, sections one to eleven,
inclusive, and seventeen, eighteen, and
twenty one, in township twenty-one, of
range seventeen.

Sections five, eight, seventeen, twenty-
one, and twenty-eight, in township twenty-
two, and fractional section twenty-five in
township twenty-three, of range eighteen.

Fractional sections twenty-five, twenty-
six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-
nine, and thirty, in township twenty-three,
of range nineteen.

Fractional sections nineteen, twenty-sev-
en, twenty-eight, and thirty, in town-
ship twenty-three; fractional sections three
four, five, and nine to fourteen, inclu-
sive, in township twenty-four of range
twenty.

Fractional sections seventeen, eighteen,
nineteen, twenty, and twenty-one, in town-
ship twenty-three, and fractional sections
seven, eight, fifteen, seventeen, and eight-
een, in township twenty-four, of range
twenty-one.

Sections one to four inclusive, ten to fif-
teen inclusive, and twenty-one to thirty
inclusive, in township fifteen; sections
thirteen, fourteen, nineteen, twenty, and
twenty-two to thirty inclusive, in township
sixteen; sections twenty-five, twenty-six,
twenty-seven, thirty-four, and thirty-five,
in township seventeen; sections three
and four, and nine to fifteen inclusive,
and twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five,
and thirty-six, in township eighteen; sec-
tions five, six, eight, seventeen, twenty-
one, twenty-eight, and thirty-three, in
township twenty; sections three, four, ten,
fourteen, fifteen, twenty-three, twenty-six,
thirty-four, and thirty-five, in township
twenty-one; sections three, four, nine, ten,
eleven, fourteen, and fifteen, and twenty-
one to twenty-nine inclusive, and thirty
three to thirty-six inclusive, in township
twenty-two; sections one, two, three, ten,
eleven, twelve, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-
two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-
five, twenty-seven, and thirty-four, in town-
ship twenty-three, and fractional sections
four and ten, in township twenty-four, of
range twenty-two.

Sections two to eleven inclusive, four-
teen and fifteen, and seventeen to twenty-
two inclusive, and twenty seven to thirty-
three inclusive, in township seventeen;
sections five to eight inclusive, thirteen,
fourteen, fifteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-
four and twenty-nine to thirty-four inclu-
sive, and thirty-six, in township sixteen;
sections twenty-five to thirty six
inclusive, in township twenty-two; and
sections four, five, six, and thirty, in
township twenty-three, of range twenty-
three.

Fractional section forty-four, in town-
ship sixteen; sections four, five, and six,
and nine to fourteen inclusive, and twenty-
three to twenty-six inclusive, and thirty-
three to thirty-six inclusive, in township
seventeen; sections one, two, three, four,
eight, nine, seventeen, nineteen, twenty,
twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-seven, twenty-
eight, twenty-nine, thirty-one, thirty-four,
thirty-five, and thirty-six, in township
eighteen; sections one, two, five, six, sev-
en, eight, twelve, fifteen, seventeen, twenty,
twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three,
twenty-four, twenty-nine, and thirty-two,
in township nineteen; fractional sections
thirty-five and thirty-six, in township twenty-
one; fractional township twenty-two,
and fractional section six, in township
twenty-three, of range twenty-four.

Sections thirty-seven and thirty-eight,
in township seventeen; sections five to
nine inclusive, fifteen, nineteen, twenty-one,
twenty-two, twenty-seven, twenty-eight,
thirty, thirty-one, thirty-four, and thirty-
five, in township nineteen; sections thir-
teen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-
three, twenty-four, twenty-seven, twenty-
eight, twenty-nine, thirty, and thirty-one,
in township twenty-one; fractional
section six, in township twenty-two, of
range twenty-five.

Sections thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sev-
enteen, eighteen, twenty-one, twenty-three,
and twenty-four, in township twenty-one, of
range twenty-seven.

Sections forty-one and forty-two, in
township twenty; sections three to ten in-
clusive, sections fifteen, seventeen, eight-
teen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-
two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-
five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, thirty-five,
and thirty-six, in township twenty-one;
and fractional sections one and two, in
township twenty-two, of range twenty-
eight.

Sections four, five, six, seven, eight, nine,
ten, fourteen and fifteen, in township twenty-
two, of range twenty-nine.

Fractional sections one, two, and three,
in township twenty-one; and sections or lost
three, four, five, and six, in township twen-
ty-four of range thirty.

Sections or lots one to fifteen inclu-
sive, and seventeen to twenty-six inclu-
sive, in township twenty-one; sections of
lots one to thirty-five (except sixteen) in-
clusive, in township twenty-two; sections
or lots one to sixty-two (except sixteen)
inclusive, in township twenty-three; sec-
tions or lots one to fifteen inclusive, sev-
enteen and nineteen to thirty-seven inclu-
sive, in township twenty-four of range
thirty-one.

Sections or lots one to forty-four inclu-
sive (except sixteen), in township twenty-
two; sections or lots one to twelve, inclu-
sive, in township twenty-three, of range
thirty-two.

Sections or lots one to seven inclusive,
in township twenty-two, and sections or lots
one to fifteen inclusive, and seventeen and
eighteen, in township twenty-three of range
thirty-three.

Lands appropriated by law, for the use
of schools, military, or other purposes, will
be excluded from sale.

The sales will each be kept open for
two weeks, (unless the lands are soon-
er disposed of,) and no longer; and no
private entries of land, in the townships so
offered, will be admitted until after the ex-
piration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand at the City of
Washington, this eighth day of June,
Anno Domini 1843.

JOHN TYLER,
By the President:
THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Notice to Pre-emption Claimants.

Every person entitled to the right of
pre-emption to any lands within the lim-
its of the townships above enumerated is
required to establish the same to the sat-
isfaction of the Register and Receiver of
the proper land office, and make payment
thereof as soon as practicable after seeing
this notice, and before the day appointed
for the commencement of the public sale
of the township, embracing the tract claim-
ed, above designated; otherwise such claim
will be forfeited.

THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE OF PUBLIC SALE OF UNITED STATES LANDS IN THE NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT, IN THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

Notice is hereby given that the pub-
lic sale of land ordered by Executive
proclamation, dated the 8th of June, 1843,
to be held at the Land Office at New
Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, to
commence on Monday, the 13th day of
November next, will be postponed until,
and commence on, Monday, the 1st day
of January next.

Given under my hand, at the city of
Washington, this 18th day of Oc-
tober, A. D. 1843.

JOHN TYLER,
By the President:
THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

FREE TRADER.

THE undersigned proposes to publish a
newspaper in the City of Tuscaloosa,
devoted to politics and miscellany. The
main object of the paper will be the support
and extension of the principles of the party
in politics denominated democratic; and
what the writer means by democracy has
been aptly expressed in the following words
of the great Carolina Senator:

“Free Trade; Low Duties; No Debt;
Separation from Banks; Economy; Retrench-
ment; and a strict adherence to the Constitu-
tion.”

It will be the aim of the paper to con-
tribute all its zeal and ability to the election
of Mr. CALHOUN as President; & the un-
der-sig-ned promises he will “dare do all
that may become a man,” a gentleman,
and patriot, to attain that great good and
happy consummation of the labor and pa-
triotic hopes of our gallant party. The
friends of Mr. Calhoun in this State, and
“their name is legion,” all profess a desire
to have an organ an exponent of their sen-
timents and preferences at the capital of
the State; and if the undersigned meets
with that encouragement he doubts not
he shall receive, the first number of the
FREE TRADER will be published on the
first Monday in December next, that being
the first day of the ensuing session of the
Legislature.

The paper will be as large as the Monitor
or Flag published in Tuscaloosa. Price
Four Dollars, payable on receipt of the first
number, or Five dollars at the expiration of
the subscription year.

It is the intention of the subscriber to be-
come a candidate for State Printer.
Address the undersigned at either Marion
or Tuscaloosa.

SAMUEL A. TOWNES.
Marion, Perry co. Ala., Oct. 6, 1843.
The papers in this State will please copy.

MUSIC.

THE undersigned has just received a
quantity of SOUTHERN HAR-
MONIES for sale on Commission at
\$12 per dozen or 125 per copy Cash.
S. P. HUDSON & Co.
June 26 1843.

DR. CHAMPION'S Veget ble Ague Medicine.

A safe and certain cure for Chills and Fever
in all its complicated forms;—also an
effective remedy for Fevers, of
every description.

THIS Medicine has been used by the
proprietor a number of years in exten-
sive practice, during which time he has
treated some thousands of cases of Fever
and from the success in this mode of prac-
tice, he is confident it must and will be
the prevailing practice in Fevers. It never fails
to cure the chills and fever the first day.

Bilious, typhus, nervous, congestive, and
Winter fevers, all yield to the use of this
medicine, and are cured by this system of
practice in a shorter time and with much
more certainty than any other system of
practice that has ever been recommended.

CERTIFICATES.

Franklin co., Tenn.

Winchester, Oct. 13, 1842.

Dear Sir—An agent of yours left with us
some two months since, some of your Ague
and anti-bilious Pills, and at the time he
left them we would scarcely take them up-
on any terms; Sappington's Ague-Pills be-
ing sold by our next door neighbor, and
thought by the people not to be surpassed by
any medicine for that disease then in use.
But your Pills have brought out a name for
themselves far surpassing that of any other
medicine now in use. All agree that they
never saw such a medicine before, & would
have no other while they could get yours.
The consequence of which is, your pills are
all gone, and at the urgent request of our
friends, we write you to send us a fresh
supply.

We are respectfully yours, &c.
T. M. TRYOR & Co.
B. S. H. DAVIS.

Certificate from Dr. Wm. McCLELEN.
Talladega co. May 21, 1842.

This is to certify that during the past
season, I have made use of Dr. Champion's
Ague medicines in my practice, and out of
twenty-two boxes, (all I had) have never
failed of effecting a permanent removal of
the disease; and in no single case did a pa-
tient take more than half a box. I can with
strict veracity and do with great pleasure
say, that I believe it to be the best, safest,
and most effectual remedy for ague, chills
and fever, &c. that has ever been discovered.

WM. McCLELEN.

Gallatin county, Ill., April 18, 1842.

Dr. Champion:

Dear Sir—Within the last twelve months
I have been using your anti-bilious and
ague pills in my practice to a considerable
extent and have found them to be pro-
ductive of superior effects in the case of fever
and many other cases. It is difficult to get
them here, their character standing so high
in all the south part of this State that they
are all bought up, and consequently it is
very hard to get a sufficient quantity of them.
You will confer a great favor on the in-
habitants of this county by forwarding a good
supply of your medicine to this place.

A. A. WOLF, M. D.
Each box contains twenty-four Pills,
twelve of which are sufficient to cure an
ordinary case of chills and fever. A pam-
phlet accompanies each box with full di-
rections and ample certificates of the effi-
ciency of this medicine.

ALSO.

DR. CHAMPION'S

*Vegetable Anti-Bilious, Anti-Dyspeptic, Pu-
rifying and Cathartic Pills, possessing
four important combined properties for the
cure of diseases, carefully and correctly
combined, one article to assist the effect of
another, for the benefit of the health of
mankind.*

This medicine is recommended to the at-
tention of those afflicted with Liver com-
plaint, Dyspepsia, Dropsy, bilious habits,
costiveness, cholera morbus, Rheumatism,
Scrofula, foul stomach; depraved appetite,
worms, chondria, (which is known by the
sinking sensation at the pit of the stomach)
Jaundice, Head-ache and sick stomach,
Palpitation of the heart, diarrhea, nervous
affections, dysentery or flux; heart burn,
white swelling and all those diseases arising
from impure blood.

For sale by SMITH & ABBEY, in
Tuscaloosa, and MARTIN SIMS, North
Port.

For sale by HOKE & ABERNATHY,
and in nearly all the villages and by nu-
merous country agents in all of the Western
and Southern States, and Texas.

September 6, 1842 14—9ms.

Administrator's Notice.

HAVING obtained letters of admin-
istration on the Estate of Stephen
Treadwell, deceased, from the Orphans'
Court of Randolph County, on the 21st day
August, 1843; I hereby notify all persons
having claims against said Estate, to pre-
sent them duly authenticated within the
time prescribed by law, or they will be
barred; and all persons indebted to said
Estate are required to make immediate
payments.

JAMES BURDEN, Adm.
Sept. 27th 1843.—6t—\$3 50.

50 DOLLAR REWARD.

STOLEN from the subscriber living in Wal-
ker co. Ga. an Iron Grey Horse 5 years
old last Spring, full sixteen hands high, with
large white saddle spots, on his back; tail
long, thin, and mostly white, he has also a
noted round white spot on his neck about
the size of a 24 cent piece; said horse is
of commanding appearance, walks and trots
well, he was stolen the 11th of July, I will
give fifty dollars for the thief, with the horse,
upon proof of conviction, or twenty dollars
will be paid for the horse alone; I hope the
honest part of the community will aid me
in bringing said thief to justice, as the horse
from the above description can be easily
detected; any information will be thank-
fully received; direct to Dogwood-P. O. Wal-
ker County Georgia.

JOHN G. PENISTON.

Sept. 13, 1843—cow3t.

PROSPECTUS FOR THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE AND APPENDIX.

These works have such a wide circulation
and have been so universally approved and
sought after by the public, that we deem it
necessary only in this prospectus to say that
they will be continued at the next session of
Congress; and to state, succinctly, their
contents, the form in which they will be
printed and the prices for them.

The Congressional Globe is made up of
the daily proceedings of the two Houses of
Congress. The speeches of the members
are condensed, to bring them into readable
length. All the resolutions offered, or mo-
tions made, are given in the movers own
words; and the yeas and nays on all the
important questions. It is printed with
small type—brevier and nonpareil—on a
double-royal sheet, in quarto form; each
number containing 16 royal quarto pages.
It is printed as fast as the business done in
Congress furnishes matter enough for a
number. The first four weeks of a session
usually furnish matter enough for one num-
ber a week; and the balance of the session
enough for two or three numbers a week.
The approaching session of Congress will
be a long one, and will furnish matter
enough, we suppose, for fifty or sixty num-
bers.

The Appendix is made up of the Presi-
dents annual message, the reports of the
principal officers of the Government that
accompany it, and all the long speeches of
members of Congress, written out or re-
vised by themselves. It is printed in the same
form as the Congressional Globe, and usu-
ally makes about the same number of pages.
There are not so many numbers published,
the first week of a session, as there are num-
bers of the Congressional Globe, because
the members are slow in writing out their
speeches; but, towards the close of a session
the numbers are published more frequently
than the Congressional Globe.

Each of these works is complete in itself
but is necessary for every subscriber who
desires a full knowledge of the proceedings
of Congress, to have both; because, then, if
there should be any ambiguity in the sym-
bol of the speech, or any denial of its cor-
rectness, as published in the Congressional
Globe, the reader may turn to the Appendix
to see the speech at length, corrected by the
member himself.

Now, there is no source but the Congres-
sional Globe and Appendix, from which a
person can obtain a full history of the pro-
ceedings of Congress. GALE & SEATON'S
Register of Debates, which contained a his-
tory, was suspended in the year 1837, and
has not since been resumed. It cost about
five times as much for a session as the Con-
gressional Globe and Appendix, and did not
contain an equal amount of matter, a great
portion of the current proceedings being om-
itted.

Complete indexes to both the Congres-
sional Globe and Appendix are printed at the
close of each session, and sent to all sub-
scribers for them.

The reports of the Congressional Globe
and Appendix are not in the least degree
affected by the party of the Editors. They
are given precisely as written out by the
Reporters and the Members themselves,
and are subject to the revision and correction
of the speakers.

Both Houses of Congress take the Con-
gressional Globe and Appendix for their
committee rooms, and for the libraries of
Congress. So confident are we that all who
subscribe for these works will be pleased
with them, that we hereby pledge ourselves
to take them back and refund the money to
all who may be dissatisfied.

The approach of a Congress which will
discuss for the American people all the most
important questions ever entertained by the
national councils, and new and extraordi-
nary measures never before fully ventured
upon, has induced the publishers of the
Globe to make greater and better prepara-
tion than heretofore for reporting and pub-
lishing the speeches and proceedings of the
next session. A stronger corps of the re-
porters, new type, and finer paper, will be
provided, to present in the best manner, the
debates and doings of the representation
of the Union, which assembles under ex-
citing circumstances, very widely differing
from the state of things encountered by any
previous Congress. The executive power
is at war with both the great parties that
compose the Congress; and one of these will
have the ascendancy in the Senate, while
the other holds the power in the recently
chosen popular branch. In this attitude
Congress will meet, to deal with the most
interesting topics which have ever invoked
its wisdom. It will find the whole revenues
of the country in the hands of irresponsible
functionaries, in whom no party confides.
It will find an oppressive tariff robbing the
great mass of the people and the Govern-
ment. It will find a monstrous moneyed
and speculative interest struggling to build
up another independent taxing power in an
incorporated establishment—giving, as a
vested right, to certain classes, authority to
counterfeit for the nation a currency for-
bidden by the Constitution. It will find po-
litical agitators in Congress to work for
presidential aspirants, urging the distribu-
tion of the national domain, and the assump-
tion of State debts, as a means of enlisting
in their political designs all the classes who
look to distribution as perpetuating an ex-
cessive tariff, to assumption as appreciating
their stocks and creating a national debt—
opening a new field of speculation, of which
a national bank is considered necessary, as
the grand stimulator. With all these vast
issues will be involved the question of the
next Presidency, on which it is supposed ev-
ery eye will depend.

In such a crisis, it is proper that the peo-
ple of every district in the Union should be
well informed of the course pursued by its
particular representative and of the bearing
all the discussions in Congress, and of all its
proceedings. The important topics opened
up in Congress, will, we have no doubt,
greatly protract the session, and consequen-
tly increase the volume of our reports. The
Congressional Globe of the last long session

(made up of the proceedings, including the
votes, and a synopsis of the discussion) ex-
tended to almost a thousand quarto pages,
small print. The Appendix of speeches
revised or written out by the speakers, con-
sisted also of about one thousand quarto
pages. These volumes were furnished for \$1
each. The same amount of matter report-
ed and printed at the usual prices, could
not be afforded for less than \$10 per vol-
ume. The matter being prepared for our
newspaper; we were enabled to transfer it
and convert it into the book form, and sell
it at the reduced subscription price. But
the volume of the reports, increased by the
long session of Congress, made the cost of
the paper alone nearly equal the price at
which the volume was sold. The publish-
ers made nothing on their work. Antici-
pating that the approaching session will not
be shorter than the long one of the 27th
Congress, we had determined to raise the
price of the Congressional Globe and Ap-
pendix to \$2 each; and, to justify this en-
hanced price, incurred new expenses to
add to the value of the work. But, being
impressed with the importance of
spreading information among the peo-
ple, on the eve of an election fraught
with such consequences to the country as
that of the next Presidency, we have re-
solved to adhere to the old price of \$1 for
the Congressional Globe, and \$1 for the
Appendix of speeches, to all subscribers up
to the 1st of January next. After that
day, the price will be \$2 for each.

As some persons who may receive this
prospectus may wish to subscribe for our
regular papers, we will here state that we
publish a Daily paper at \$10; a Semi-
weekly paper at \$5; and a Weekly paper,
with a complete index to it, at \$2 a year,
payable in advance.

TERMS.

For the Congressional Globe, \$1 per copy.
For the Appendix \$1 per copy.

Six copies of either of the above will be
sent for \$5; twelve copies for \$10; and so
on in proportion for a greater number.

Payments may be transmitted by mail,
postage paid, at our risk. By a rule of the
Post Office Department, postmasters are
permitted to frank letters written by them-
selves, containing money for subscriptions.

The notes of any bank, current where a
subscriber resides, will be received by us at
par.

To insure all the numbers, the subscrip-
tions should be in Washington by the 10 of
December next, at farthest.

No attention will be paid to any order
unless the money accompanies it.

BLAIR & RIVES,
WASHINGTON CITY October 20, 1843.

Samuel F. Rice,

AND
Thomas D. Clark,

HAVE formed a copartnership in the
practice of Law, under the firm name of
RICE & CLARKE.

They will attend the Circuit, County and
Chancery Courts in the 9th Judicial Circuit,
and the Supreme Court of the State.

The engagement of either one of the
partners, in any business, will secure the
services of both.

Office of RICE at Jacksonville, Ala.
Office of CLARKE at Talladega, Ala.
June 26, 1842.—tf.

Law Notice.

THE undersigned have associated them-
selves in the practice of the Law un-
der the firm name of

BOWEN & HAMILTON,

and will practice in the Circuit, County
and Chancery courts of Randolph and the
surrounding counties. Their office is in
McDonald Randolph county, where one of
them may at all times be found. Prompt at-
tention will be given to any business con-
fided to them.

JOHN D. BOWEN,
A. J. HAMILTON.